THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 152. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

FORT PHILIP KEARNEY MASSACRE.

The Report Confirmed--Coalition of Twelve Indian Tribes--Description of the Fort.

FORT LARAMIE, December 27.—A messenger, just in, reports the formation of a grand coalition of twelve tribes of Indians for common cause against the whites in the Territories of Dakotah and Montana. The number of warriors is estimated at 11,000, but this must be received *cum grano salis*.

The massacre did not occur near the old Fort Kearney, but in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearney, Dakotah Territory. The latter is situated in the forks of the two piney creeks in the centre of the mountain district of the Military Department of the Platte, and in the heart of the region occupied by the hostile tribes, the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Its defense consisted of a well-made stockade of timber, pierced with loop-holes for musketry. At two of the corners were blockhouses of timber logs eighteen inches in diameter.

It is thought that the post was captured by treachery, as the force there should have been able to stand a siege, and it seems hardly possible that it could have been captured by Indian assault.

On the other hand, the savages have so constantly manifested their hostility that it is difficult to see how the troops could have been beguiled into any relaxation of vigilance. We hope to have more particulars soon; but there is no reason to doubt the full extent of the calamity, as reported yesterday.

The Indian Troubles at Fort Philip Kearney--Slaughter of United States Troops--Eighty-seven Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, December 27.—The Indians are very troublesome, and the troops at Fort Philip Kearney have been almost in a state of siege for weeks past. On the 22d a number of Indians came near the post, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Feltman, Captain J. H. Brown, and Lieutenant Glummond, all of the 18th Infantry, gathered hastily 39 men of Company C, 2d Cavalry, and 45 men of the 18th Infantry, and went after the Indians.

The troops were gradually drawn on until at a point four miles from the fort, when they were surrounded and slaughtered. Not a man escaped to tell the story of disaster. The bodies were stripped of every article of clothing, scalped and mutilated. Thirty bodies were found in a space not larger than a good sized room. Nearly all the bodies were recovered and buried in the fort.

Description of Fort Philip Kearney, the Scene of the Late Massacre.

From the Army and Navy Journal, November 24.

This new post, in the centre of the Mountain District, Department of the Platte, and also in the heart of the chief hunting ground of the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes, being also expressive of the first substantial occupation of the new short route to Montana, deserves notice. The expedition which was sent to establish it left Fort Kearney May 19, under command of Colonel H. B. Carrington, 18th United States Infantry.

Fort Reno was reinforced, additional defenses erected, and two companies were advanced to the Big Horn river, that post receiving the name of Fort C. F. Smith. Fort Philip Kearney has been erected by Colonel Carrington, under his personal planning and daily supervision. It is in the forks of the Piney Creeks, on a natural plateau 800 by 600 feet, with a natural slope or glacis on all sides.

The stockade is of pine, hewn to a touching surface, pointed, loop-holed, and after the general plan of Mahan. At two corners are block-houses of 18-inch pine logs. The parade-ground is 400 feet square, and was surveyed and laid out before the turf was cut by any wagon-track. Walks 12 feet wide cross the parade, bending around a circle of 15 feet radius, where a flag staff of 110 feet displays the national colors. A graded street of 20 feet borders the parade. The additional 200 by 600 feet is a Quartermaster's yard, with warehouses and shops.

East of the fort, and taking in Little Piney, is a corral for stock, hay, wood, etc., with palisade ten feet high, and quarters for teamsters, citizen employes, etc. Twelve double cabins, a blacksmith and wagon-shop, and a portion of the stabling for mules have been completed.

Two Quartermaster and Commissary buildings, 84 by 25 feet, with ten-foot ceiling, and similar buildings, in point of size, for four companies of infantry, have been completed and occupied. Guard house and band quarters, 60 by 25 feet, are also in use. The hospital, 84 by 25 feet, with high ceiling, is, before this, ready to occupation.

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay have been cut; two steam saw mills are in operation; over twelve thousand pine logs have been cut, hauled and used, and every part of the work has been done in the face of Indians, who have repeatedly attacked hay and timber parties, and have made dashes at the pickets within half-a-mile of the post.

The work has never stopped, except for the Sabbath; and it is not within the power of all the Indians of the Northwest to assail the place.

The magazine, on the parade, is 16 by 16 feet, eight feet in the clear, of fourteen inches thickness of timber, water-proof, and thoroughly ventilated, having double doors and turf glacis sloping from the eaves.

The flag-staff is octagonal for eight feet, of eighteen inches diameter, painted black. The next twelve feet has sixteen faces dying out to a perfect round, returning to a square at the crosstrees.

The gates are twelve feet wide, of heavy plank, with a small wicket in the right valve, through which one man only can pass, stooping. All have locks, and the wickets are closed at retreat.

Coal is found at the east gate of the wall, and pine, hemlock, and spruce are without limit.

We have been thus particular about this new fort, so rapidly approaching completion, as a prominent army officer, who recently made it an official visit, pronounced the stockade the best he had met, except one built by the Hudson Bay Fur Company. The command reached the site of the fort July 15, so that all has been done in three months. So constant have been Indian trespasses that the men alternated gurrd duty, and had but every other night for sleep, this not unfrequently disturbed by night-firing upon the pickets.

The main work of the expedition has been successfully accomplished, and the permanent occupation of the route is a fixed fact. Supplies for a year are in store, and the groundwork is assured for a secure and rapid emigration to this new Territory.

The Man Who Wanted President Lincoln Assassinated.

During the closing days of the Rebellion a man named George W. Gayle, a lawyer, in Cahawba, Dallas county, Ala., advertised in a Selma paper that he would make one of a number who would contribute a certain amount of money for the assassination of President Lincoln. After the Confederacy broke down and Northern troops commenced to garrison the towns of the Southern States, lawyer Gayle was hunted up and was charged with the above offense. His trial was set down for to-day at Montgomery, when he will be afforded an opportunity of proving his loyal intentions.

DISASTERS.

Twenty Lives Lost by the Burning of a Mississippi Steamer--Particulars of the Great Fire in Elmira, Etc. Etc.

VICKSBURG, Miss., December 27.—The steamer Fashion, a splendid vessel, engaged in the trade between this city and New Orleans, was burned this evening, about twelve miles above Baton Rouge. Twenty lives were lost, but the names of the sufferers are not ascertained. The captain and other officers of the boat were saved. The cargo, consisting of 2600 bales of cotton, is a total loss.

Shipwreck off San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—A messenger arrived to-day reports a large ship, with no sails on her mainmast, in the surf at Half Moon Bay, about twenty-five miles down the coast. She was firing signal guns all day yesterday. Two steamtugs have been sent to rescue her. The scene of the supposed disaster is near where the barque Coya was recently wrecked.

Awful Conflagration at Elmira, New York--One-third the Business Section of the Town Destroyed -- Saloons, Hotels, and Buildings Burnt--Loss Half a Million--The Insurances, the Scenes, the Incidents, Etc.

The city of Elmira, N. Y., was terribly desolated by fire on Sunday morning, the 23d inst. At 2 o'clock in the morning of that day flames were seen issuing from the cellar of a drug store on the east side of Lake street, between Carroll and Walter streets. The alarm was ineffective. Many minutes elapsed before the citizens realized the fact that the alarm really meant fire, and in the meantime the store underneath which the fire started was enveloped in flames.

The building was of wood. It burnt with fearful rapidity. Not for more than half an hour after its commencement did the engines reach the scene. Soon after they got well to work, some chemicals and liquors stored in the drug shop exploded with tremendous violence, blowing out the entire front of that and adjoining buildings on either side, and rolling billows of flame out in the air, the intense heat of which compelled firemen and citizens to take new stations farther off. The force of the explosion carried the flames across the street, and set fire to St. Anthon's Hotel and Turner Hall. Down both sides of Lake street the conflagration swept, carrying off building after building in its fiery path. Built almost solely of wood, they were defenceless against the flames; besides which the supply of water proved miserably insufficient, the Water Company's office being itself consumed, and the key to the main trunk of the principal reservoir being lost in the ruins. The stoppage of the flames was finally effected, not by human labor, but by the fact that reaching with Concert Hall, a large vacant lot, they could go no further, and they were checked from want of ammunition on which to seize. For over six hours the dreadful scourge raged with ungovernable fury.

House after house went down. The whole city was in the streets, working with the energy that only common calamity can inspire; but their labors were useless, owing to the defection of the supply of water, and nothing they could do stopped the course of the conflagration. Fortunately no lives were lost during all the dreadful hours, and considerable movable property was saved, though more was lost.

The buildings destroyed are:—The old Post Office building, including four offices, five stores, one market, and the dwelling of Rev. C. T. Kellogg, rector of Grace Church. The St. Nicholas buildings, including four offices, and three stores; the Brickwiddie building, including one large store and one dwelling; two wooden buildings and a tin shop; the Cowen building, a large drug and medical establishment; the Pattison building, including three buildings (four stores, two offices, and one Turner's Hall); Dunn's block, four stores, two offices, three family dwellings; Concert Hall, including one hotel, one large Assembly Hall, one store, and several offices; Mechanics' Hall building, comprising three stores and four offices; Bolt's Place, a large eating saloon; Brundy's block, a tobacco warehouse; Bicelow's boot and shoe factory, and adjoining sheds, in all comprising the whole of Lake street, between Water and Carroll, with the exception of two small tenements.

THE INSURANCES.

A total of insurances of $277,500, leaves out of the estimated loss of $500,000 a remainder of $222,500 to be borne by the sufferers. The insurances are distributed as follows among the companies:—

Albany City, $2300; Home, New York, $31,500; Arctic, New York, $14,500; Springfield, $13,000; Northwestern, $6500; North American, New York, $11,800; National, $14,000; Hartford, $13,500; Fulton, $7450; Niagara, $100; Lafayette, $9000; Merchants', $8000; Excelsior, $5000; Greenwich, $2000; Columbia, $10,500; Lenox, $11,000; Commerce, $8000; Western, $2000; Phœnix, $2000; Security, $5300; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3400; Actual, $500; Manhattan, $2600; City, $1000; Metropolitan, $5000; Atlantic, $3500; Ætna, $3500.

Europe in 1817 and 1867.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the London publishers, in announcing the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1867, make an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one grand duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are now forty-one States in Europe, against fifty-nine which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the nineteen grand dukes and dukes and princes of 1867 will be much less ducal and princely (thanks to one Bismark) than the thirty-two who ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior States of the world. Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,968,009; France, 4620; Prussia, 29,781. Sardinia, expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. The Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,616. The principal States that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

A Yankee Boat Race in Japanese Waters.

A private letter from Yokohama, written on board the British war-ship Princess Royal, September 19, says:—"I told you four months since about a boat race between us and the crew of the American flagship Hartford, in which we beat. Last night the return race came off amidst the greatest excitement, in which the people on shore joined. There was heavy betting on both sides. Both boats' crews were in beautiful condition, as they had been in training for a long time, and the Americans evidently thought they were going to beat us. At 4 P. M. yesterday both ships' rigging and decks were crowded with people from the shore. At 4·15 the boats started; they were twelve-oared cutters. The Yankees got a little ahead at first; there was a heavy sea on; in two or three minutes our boat shot ahead, and came in ten boat-lengths before the other, after a four-mile race. The Americans, therefore, have been licked twice. The race was for one hundred dollars. It has been all the talk here for a month past."

CANDIA AND COREA.

Letter from Victor Hugo on the Struggle in Crete.

M. Victor Hugo has written a letter, of which the following is a translation, in reference to the revolutionary contest in Candia:—

"A cry reaches me from Athens. In the city of Phidias and Æschylus an appeal is made to me—my name is pronounced. What, am I to deserve such an honor? Nothing but a vanquished man. And who are they who call to me? The vanquished. Yes, heroic Candiotes, the fallen of to-day, you are the victors of the future. Persevere. Even if you are prostrated, you will triumph. The protestation of a dying agony is a power. It is an appeal to God, who crushes—what? Kings! Those mighty ones who are now against you, those coalitions of blind force and stubborn prejudice, those armed, antique tyrannies, have as their principal attribute a remarkable facility of making shipwreck. The tiara is on the poop, the turban on the prow, the old monarchical ship is leaking. It is at this very hour foundering in Mexico, in Austria, in Spain, in Hanover, in Saxony, at Rome, and elsewhere. Persevere! You vanquished! Impossible! The insurrection suppressed is not a principle destroyed. There are no more *faits accompis;* there is only right. Facts never completed. Its perpetual incompleteness is the opening which is left to the right. Right cannot be submerged. The waves of events pass over it. It reappears. Drowned Poland floats on the surface. For 94 years European policy has torn this corpse, and the world has seen its soul floating above the *faits accomplis*. Greeks of Candia, you have right on your side, and you have also reason. Why a Pasha should exist in Crete is beyond comprehension. That which is true of Italy is true also as regards Greece. Venice cannot be restored to the one without Crete being restored to the other. That which is there a resurrection cannot be here a sepulchre. But in the meantime blood is flowing, and Europe permits it. She gets accustomed to it. To-day it is the Sultan's turn to exterminate a nationality. Is there a Turkish divine right venerated as the Christian divine right? Murder, robbery, violation, are at this moment sweeping over Candia as six months ago they dashed over Germany. That which would not be allowed to Schinderhannes is allowed to policy. To have the sword in hand and quietly to witness these murders, this is called statesmanship. It would seem that religion is interested in what the Turks are quietly doing—the cutting of Candian throats—and that society would be shaken if, between Sounperto and Cytherea, little children were not put to the sword. There the ravaging of crops and the burning of villages is useful. The motive which explains and tolerates these exterminations is beyond our penetration. Alas! one of the humiliations of men whom a long exile has made stupid (I am one of them), is that they cannot comprehend the great reasons of the present assassins. Never mind. The Cretan question is henceforth clear. It will be solved, and solved like all the other questions of this age, in the sense of deliverance. Greece complete, Italy complete—Athens at the head of one, Rome at the head of the other—this is what we—France—owe to our brothers. It is a debt that France will acquit; it is a duty that France will discharge. When? Persevere. VICTOR HUGO.

Hausville House, December 2, 1866.

The Massacre of the French Missionaries in Corea.

The following interesting particulars are extracted from a Toulon letter:—

"Important news has been circulating here on the subject of events in the China and Japan seas. The French Government, entirely disapproving of any attempt of an expedition against the kingdom of Corea, directed Rear-Admiral Roze to undertake nothing till further orders, as the massacre of the French missionaries required an exemplary chastisement, which would be better deferred to a more opportune moment. Vengeance, though tardy, would only be more terrible on that account. There was an objection to engage in a hazardous operation before obtaining a full knowledge of the approaches and resisting power of that mysterious country. The prudent provisions of the Government are in some sort confirmed by the last despatches. Admiral Roze having penetrated into the Sea of Corea, abounding in dangerous shoals, was for a moment compromised, and threatened with a great disaster; obliged to be continually casting the lead in the waters, where the tides are subject to variations of some thirty to forty feet every twenty-four hours, he found himself at last stranded on coral reefs with all his little flotilla, consisting of the steam corvette Primauguet, and several small gunboats. A catastrophe appeared imminent, when a high tide floated the vessels, and enabled them to emerge from their dangerous position. After this escape, the French squadron, trusting entirely to the map of Commander Guerin, as being remarkably correct, made way towards the mouth of a river indicated as one of the principal outlets of the capital of Corea. Ascending the stream very slowly, they reached, at four leagues from the month, a large village, where a strong body of armed men were occupied in constructing weirs. After some fruitless attempts at a conference, the Admiral, seeing that his presence caused no cessation of the work, destroyed the stockade by cannon shot, and fired grape into the hostile *corps d' armee*, who took to flight in every direction. During this short engagement it was remarked that the Corean troops marched barefooted, and that the greater part of the soldiers were armed with bows and arrows, and carried pikes. The Admiral, who only intended to make a hydrographical *reconnaissance* to facilitate ulterior operations, has left these inhospitable shores to join his main squadron in the China Seas.

Missouri.

The official canvass in Missouri having been concluded, the following candidates for Congress have received certificates of election:—

First District—General William A. Pile, Republican.
Second—Judge A. C. Newcomb, Republican.
Third—Colonel Thomas E. Noell, Democrat.
Fourth—Colonel J. J. Gravelly, Republican.
Fifth—Joseph W. McClurg, Republican.
Sixth—R. T. Van Horn, Republican.
Seventh—Gen. Benjamin F. Loan, Republican.
Eighth—Col. John F. Benjamin, Republican.
Ninth—Col. George W. Anderson, Republican.

It is reported that the seat of General Pile will be contested by John Hogan, the present incumbent; that of Mr. Van Horn by Judge Birch, and that of Colonel Anderson by Mr. William F. Switzler.

B. Gratz Brown has written a letter, in which he declares his purpose final not to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. It has been supposed that Mr. Charles D. Drake would succeed him; but Governor Fletcher having retired from the canvass, Henry T. Blow, now representing the Second District in the House of Representatives, is pressed also as a candidate. He is an able and popular man.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

RICHMOND, December 27.—Information of an authentic character has reached here that it is the determination of Congress, on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress, to declare it adopted, and it will be followed by another proposed amendment that will disfranchise all that class included in the present one permanently, and also include all persons in the United States who advocated the separate secession of the States up to the 20th of April, 1861, and acts will be passed to reorganize the Southern States on this basis. This will particularly affect the Border States.

VENEZUELA.

The Unsettled State of the Republic--Civil War in the States of Barcelona and Guaraca.

By the arrival of the barque Hermes, from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, with advices to the 4th inst., we have some trustworthy information as to the unsettled and revolutionary state of that republic.

On the 8th of October last a small revolutionary party seized and imprisoned the Governor of the State of Barcelona, overthrew his Government, and proclaimed General D. Mo[illegible]as Provisional Governor. The imprisoned chief was soon after released, but quickly placed himself, together with General Mejias, at the head of 600 troops to oppose Monagas. But the latter seemed to have the aid of the National forces. On the 2d of November a severe battle was fought, and the revolutionary party, aided by the troops of the National Government, were victorious. Great damage was done to the houses and property of natives and foreigners in the city of Barcelona. The United States Vice-Consul was preparing to leave unless protection should be given him by his Government.

In the State of Guaraca, quite in another part of the republic, the State Government has been overthrown, and the President (Marquez Lopez) of the State of Carabobo had interposed, but in vain, to restore order.

In the State of Zuba (late Maracaibo) a revolution had broken out, headed by General Pulgar, and the capital had been attacked and was under siege.

In Puerto Cabello, also, the local authorities were momentarily expecting an attack, having doubled their police and extended their patrols.

Indeed, it may be said in truth, that outside of the capital, Caraccas, the State Governments have neither strength nor stability; and both life and property are at the mercy of desperado chiefs and revolutionary prowlers.

What is true of Venezuela is true of nearly every Central and South American State. And yet these are the countries that are inviting colonies of dissatisfied citizens of the United States to come out and settle among them for the purpose of enjoying what is denied them at home, and history has yet to record the first colony and the first colonist among all these emigrants that has not cursed the day he took up his abode in those distracted States.

Wholesale Poisoning in France.

Another case of a more startling character than Lamirande's is engrossing public attention in Paris. The case is on trial at Niort, in the department of the Two Sevres—a dependency of the old English province of Anjou. The prisoner is a farmer of Pressigny, a large village in the neighborhood, called Martin Reau.

From the *acte d'accusation* it appears that in 1853 the prisoner's brother-in-law, Pierre Reau, then in his thirty-second year, died a fearful death. He had gone out [illegible] a day's shooting on Martin Reau's grounds, and had lunched at the farm-house; he alone partook of the meal. He then went out to resume his shooting, but was seized with a sensation of burning and intolerable anguish in the chest and throat, and he died on the 2d of February. His brother-in-law, Martin Reau, inherited his property.

There has been, moreover, constant quarrels between the two respecting some money matters, the prisoner having repeatedly attempted to overreach Pierre. Three years and a half after the death of Pierre, his sister, Martin's wife, died after a short illness, which presented precisely similar symptoms to that which had carried off the first victim. She had made a will leaving all her property to her husband.

Martin Reau, on the 27th April, 1858, married Julie Contemps. She is described in the *acte d'accusation* as *une jeune femme charmante*. But soon after her marriage all her brightness departed; she grew pale and sickly, and had also to drink potions administered by her husband to prevent her having children. She was treated with the grossest brutality by her husband. Among other devices he placed blocks of wood across a dark and steep staircase, down which she had to pass; she fell down the whole flight and broke her arm. She gave birth to a son in September, 1864; the child was put out to nurse in the care of a woman who lived in a state of great poverty. In April, 1865, Julie fell ill. Several doctors attended her, but independently of their medicines the husband gave her drugs of his own compounding. Her symptoms were similar to those which had marked the illness of her husband's brother-in-law and first wife. Finally, she died in great agony in July, 1865. Soon after the child was taken home. The boy sickened, and after a short illness, which presented the same features as that which had carried off his mother, he died in January, 1866. His death made Martin Reau the sole heir of his wife, and made him a comparatively rich man, with about £8000.

The death of the child induced the neighbors to suspect foul play; but they would hardly have acted on their suspicions but for the imprudence of Martin's conduct; he went about proclaiming that the only way for a man to grow rich was to marry several times. Finally, they communicated their suspicions to the police, and the bodies of his brother-in-law, his two wives, and his child were exhumed. Their viscera, their coffins, and the very earth of their graves was found impregnated with large quantities of corrosive sublimate, of which he had a large stock to doctor the mules and horses, of which he was a large breeder. He was arrested. While in jail he bribed a fellow-prisoner, one Bertadatto, in custody for a trivial offense, to take a message to two of his neighbors—a carpenter and his son—offering them one thousand francs apiece to depose that they had heard Paul Bontemps (his second wife's father) plotting the death of Julie and her child with a man named Paul Bichon. He gave Bertadatto his instructions in writing, and Bertadatto handed them to the jailor.

Blighted Hopes.

From a Berlin Correspondent.

A few days ago a young lady whose bridegroom had fallen at Sadowa committed suicide in a violent fit of melancholy. The unfortunate girl had been confined to a private hospital, and was seeming so far recovered that her dismissal from the establishment was to take place in a few days. At a visit of her father the physician encouraged him to hope for the best, at the same time expressing a wish that the patient should, for her recreation, have intercourse with his own daughters, and being a very skilful pianist, should play with them four-handed sonatas. This offer was gratefully accepted, and immediately made use of.

While the father was still in the physician's room, discoursing with him on the probable day of his daughter's dismissal from the establishment, the patient was sitting with the young ladies at the piano, exquisitely playing a sonata by Beethoven. Suddenly she started up, and, on the pretext of finding the room too hot, she opened a window.

The very next moment, and ere anybody could suspect her design, she precipitated herself through the window into the court-yard below, where she immediately found the death she had sought. The cries of horror that burst from the horrified young ladies brought the physician and the unhappy father to the spot, and the latter had the grief of finding the daughter he had just left in a state of convalescence a lifeless, bloody corpse.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Governor Patton's Plan of Restoration--General Grant Getting Better--General Butler at the Capital--Interesting Personal News, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 28.

What Governor Patton Will Do.

Governor Patton of Alabama will probably remain in Washington until the reassembling of Congress, in order that he may confer with members and gain some assurances that Alabama will be admitted upon the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

If such assurances can be obtained, an effort will be made for combined action by leading Southern men, to induce the Southern States to accept the amendment rather than risk the adoption of other guarantees.

Personal.

General Ben. Butler is in town, and will remain until the meeting of Congress.

The President on Skates.

The Washington Skating Park is to be inaugurated to-morrow, and President Johnson and other dignitaries are to be present.

General Grant Getting Better.

General Grant is recovering from his indisposition.

The Postmaster-General and His Lady.

Postmaster-General Randall, who has been in New York some days, expecting to meet his wife by European steamer, returned this morning without her. She was in feeble health when last heard from, and fears are felt for her safety.

Idaho.

Instructions have been issued for the commencement of Government surveys in Idaho Territory. Preference to be given to mining lands and lands required for immediate settlement.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Boutwell on Reconstruction.

BOSTON, December 28.—Ex-Governor Boutwell delivered a lecture in this city last evening upon the subject of "The Restoration of the Union and its Relation to Business." In the outset he stated that the restoration of the Union was most important to the business community, and should be carefully considered by them. He then clearly defined what was meant by immediate restoration which many urged impatiently it meant the return to power of men who had been Rebels, and who were Rebels, men who unquestionably seek the destruction of the Government. After showing by figures that slavery had tended to prevent the growth of the population of the South, and the development of its resources, he discussed the various plans offered for reconstruction. He condemns the President's plan, and that which suggested only the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, as simply a restoration of power to the Rebels and a return to the ancient order of things. The plan proposed by many of admitting the States when they should adopt the amendment, and also a system of impartial restricted suffrage on a basis of education or property, was also objected to, as it would give to the Rebels motives to keep from the colored population education, and thus push them from the ballot-box. The only plan that would be just, he held, was the adoption of the amendment, in addition to a law of universal suffrage.

Republican Congressional Nomination in New Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., December 27.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District met here to-day. Every delegate was present, and no little excitement pervaded the meeting. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, presided. Three ballotings were held, the latter resulting as follows:—Ela, 124; Wheeler, 119; Marston, 2; Rollins, 2. Ela was nominated by 1 majority. The nomination was made unanimous by the Convention. Mr. Ela accepted the nomination in an able speech.

Wreck of the Steamer Commodore.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., December 28.—The Sound steamer Commodore has gone ashore one mile north of Horton's Point, and now lies with her bow out of water, the tide having fallen. Three boat loads of passengers have been landed, and the steamer is fast breaking up.

NO LIVES LOST.

RIVER HEAD, Long Island, December 28.—The Sound steamer Commodore was wrecked in the terrific gale of last night off Canfield light-ship. At 10 o'clock she became unmanageable, and she was beached at daylight off Heston Point. No lives were lost. All on board were safely landed. A portion of the freight and all the baggage may be saved. The steamer will be a total wreck. The passengers have all gone forward to New York.

The Storm.

ALBANY, December 28.—The storm of yesterday was the most severe since 1835. Twenty inches of snow fell, and drifted terribly, so that railroad communication is entirely suspended. The train due here at 4·30 ran into a snow drift a few miles west of this place. An effort was made to reach the train from this city with six locomotives and two cars, but they could not proceed beyond the city limits. The snow had drifted beyond the tops of the locomotives.

No trains have arrived or been despatched to-day, nor is it likely any will be for some time.

TROY, N. Y., December 28.—Two feet of snow has fallen here, and the streets are all blocked. Several trains of cars are within a few miles of the city, but cannot reach here. No trains have arrived since yesterday noon, and none have left. It is the greatest storm that has occurred for twenty years, and still continues.

Arrival of the Palmyra.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool on the 11th, is at anchor in the bay. The tide is very low.

Effects of the Storm.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A fresh wind from the southwest prevailed since last evening, causing very low water in our rivers. The ferry navigation is very difficult on all sides of the city on this account.

The Steamship Australasian Aground.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Such is the effect of the ebb tide here that the steamship Australasian, with news three days later from Europe, is aground in the bay. Three schooners are reported ashore inside of Sandy Hook.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅜; Reading, 106½; Canton Company, 45½; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 124½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 106½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, guaranteed, 82½; Illinois Central scrip, 117½; Cumberland preferred, 76; Missouri 6s, 92; Five-twenties of 1862, 105½; of 1864, 104½; of 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 132½; at sight, 110; Money at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Cotton dull; Uplands, 33@33¼. Flour is 5@10 cents higher; sales of 5500 bbls. State, $8 80@12 10; Ohio, $11 10@13 60; Western, $8 50@12 60; Southern unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn very dull. Beef quiet. Dressed Hogs, 50 cents better; sales at $8@8 50. Western Pork firmer; sales of 1000 bbls. Mess at $20 75@21.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

The Proprietors of the Principal Hotels in Boston Indicted for Violating the Liquor Law--They are Fined $50 Each, and Sentenced to the House of Correction for Three Months--The Temperance Alliance, Etc.

BOSTON, December 27.—The proprietors of the largest and most popular hotels were before the Municipal Court to-day, to answer to complaints alleging that they individually maintain liquor nuisances, which is contrary to the laws of the State. The Parker House was represented by Harvey D. Parker, Young's Hotel by George Young, and the Revere and Tremont Houses by William Brigham.

They pleaded guilty, and were each fined $50 and costs, sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ordered to give bonds in the sum of $1000 not to violate the liquor law for the period of twelve months. They appealed, as is usual in such cases, and each went security for the appearance of the other before the Superior Court in the sum of $500 each.

They bore themselves with great fortitude, considering the awful and trying circumstances under which they were placed. There was quite a crowd in the court at the time, and much joking was indulged in at the expense of the worthy hotel proprietors. The warrants of arrest were issued by request of the counsel for the smaller liquor dealers, who have been prosecuted by the State constabulary.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has pledged $4000 to the National Temperance Society at New York, towards paying its current expenses during the coming year. This money is to be raised among the various temperance men, without interfering with the work in the State. Already several hundred dollars have been subscribed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Inventor in Want.

Under the heading of "Another Snider Case," a London journal publishes the following:—

"An application was made for relief to a vestryman of Camberwell in October last. He visited the applicant, and found him in the last stage of distress, having had no meal for some days, no fire for a fortnight, and having supported existence for a year by pawning clothes; his furniture seized for rent, and he himself expecting every moment to be arrested for Queen's taxes. The sufferer was seventy years of age, by name William H. James, whose great invention in 1820 of the tubular boiler is well known to have caused the entire success of the railway system, as well as leading to important modifications in marine and other boilers. A patent for superheated high-pressure steam is amongst his more recent inventions, to secure which he has paid the Patent Office in the last twenty years the sum of £3000. A small sum for immediate relief was granted, and yesterday a committee of gentlemen met at the office of Messrs. Greenwood & Co., No. 93 Cannon street, to raise a sum for the relief of the old man, who is very ill. A subscription was entered into, and Mr. Washington Lyon, of Peckham, appointed Secretary, and the London and County Banks Treasurers. An appeal to the Civil List has, for the present, proved ineffectual, and one to the Civil Engineers' Benevolent Society has been unsuccessful, Mr. James not having subscribed."

An Extraordinary Elopement.

The Fifeshire *Advertiser* reports an elopement of the eldest son in one of the first families of Fifeshire with his father's cook. The young gentleman had been reared with the greatest care, and had only returned from Eton last year with high academic honors. He was destined by his father as the husband of a young and beautiful heiress, to whom he had even paid his addresses.

The bride, who is a buxom brunette, is by some years older than the bridegroom, and has been in the family for a considerable period. It was discovered that they had departed for Montrose, whether the father of the hero followed, but only to find them slumbering in each other's arms. So enraged was the old gentleman that, forgetting all delicacy, he was about to eject her from the bedroom, when she collared her quondam master, and hurled him headlong from the apartment.

The runaway son endeavored to explain and pacify his insulted parent, when the lady seized her husband, and, conveying him almost *vi et armis* back to the bedroom, locked the door. The young gentleman is entitled to considerable property in his own right. The pair are spending the honeymoon now at Cheltenham.

The Rights of Railroad Travellers to First-Class Cars on First-Class Tickets.

A Mr. W. P. Dale, of New York, having business in the West, reached Hamilton, and, after transacting his business there, got on the Chicago and Cincinnati train for a point farther up. There were but two cars—a ladies' car, so-called, and a smoking-car—into which Mr. Dale was obliged to go, the brakesman refusing him access to the ladies' car. He appealed to the conductor, whose name is Cooper, but he sustained the action of the brakesman.

Mr. Dale asserted his right to a seat in the first-class car on his first-class ticket, and refused to give it up until he received what he was entitled to, whereupon the conductor called the workmen on the train to his aid, and forcibly ejected him from the train. Instead of going on the succeeding train, Mr. Dale came to this city, and going to the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad, made a statement of his case. The Company acted promptly in the matter—discharged the conductor, and compensated Mr. Dale for his loss of time, and decided, besides, that the holder of a first-class ticket has the right to a seat in a first-class car. *Cincinnati Commercial.*

French Political Witticism.—The Parisians are said to be circulating privately a poetical squib on the Franco-Mexican expedition, which, as it indicates the turn of opinion of the people, we translate as best we can in the following:—

Mexico is a vampire,
And very costly, too,
We furnished it with one Empire,
And now it eats up two

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What are the True Ideas of the Government and the Duties of Congress.

From the Herald.

From the steady decline in gold, it is manifest that the financial and business classes of the loyal States have the fullest confidence in Congress in regard to Southern reconstruction and the general interests of the country. This is an important and encouraging fact, and yet Congress, like a ship weathering the perils of an unknown coast, appears to have lost its reckoning and seems to be feeling its way by soundings. We are really adrift, and whither are we drifting? Some say to shipwreck and despotism—some say to anarchy; and yet we believe, with the great body of the people, that, avoiding the shoals and breakers, our national argosy, eventually brought into the true channel, will safely ride into port. Our greatest trouble is in the prevailing conflict and confusion of ideas in reference to the position of the lately insurgent and still rebellious States, and the powers and duties of Congress. All this has resulted from the false directions under which our political parties, sections, and factions have been beating about, hither and thither, for the last sixty odd years.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787, and shaped according to the Federal ideas of Washington, Hamilton, and the great Union founders of that school. The Government which was thus established was not a loose confederation of sovereign States, but a national Government, in the name of "We, the people of the United States;" that is, of all the States compacted under one supreme national Government, by the general voice of their people. This was in 1787; but in 1789 the lurid flames of the great French Revolution burst upon the world, and the pernicious democratic excesses of that revolution rallied a new party in this country, with which the minority of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 came into the foreground under Jefferson and Burr, and other leading radicals of their school. Popular sympathy with France—our active and saving ally in our struggle for independence—had much to do with the formation of this new party against the Federal party, held to be more in sympathy with the conservative institutions of England, against which the enmities of the American people had become fixed and general from the recollections of a seven years' war. So it was that Jefferson, a disciple of Voltaire, and a bold and cunning demagogue, began to agitate a new interpretation of the Constitution, upon the theory of State sovereignty and State rights; and with this departure from the chart of Washington began that never-ending but still beginning chapter of troubles which have since befallen the country, culminating at last in civil war.

Upon these mischievous State rights dogmas Jefferson came into power; but having thus gained his purpose as a politician, he dropped them. As the head of the Government he had no further use for them, and so he became a conservative statesman. His dogmas, however, still survived, and they were next, against the war of 1812, taken up by the Hartford Conventionists, who carried the plea of State rights to a denial of the power in the general Government to protect itself against a foreign enemy. This Hartford movement was promptly suppressed, and the theories involved were so effectually rebuked that they appeared no more to disturb the country till the Calhoun nullification movement of 1832 and 1833. Jackson applied the extinguisher to that, and next the arch agitators of South Carolina, on the slavery issue, brought forward the State right of secession.

So far, too, in a single generation, was this revolutionary doctrine instilled into the blood and bones of the anti-Calhoun Democratic party established by Jackson, that when, in 1860, the work of Southern secession had commenced, Buchanan, a Pennsylvanian, as President of the United States, could find no power in the Constitution to coerce or interfere with a seceding State. This monstrous and preposterous notion, that the Government had no right to defend itself against a treasonable domestic conspiracy, was in perfect keeping with the Hartford Convention fallacy, that it had no right to protect itself against a foreign invasion. In either case the Jeffersonian and Calhoun theory of State rights and State sovereignty was only pushed to its logical conclusion.

The bones of three hundred thousand Union soldiers, scattered about in the soil of the lately armed insurgent States, form only the main item in the bill of costs which the country has run up in order to put down these State rights heresies. But here is the point gained for a new departure. These heresies, by that final appeal of the sword, have been put down. Not only so, but in this contest of arms, the negroes' rights agitation of Massachusetts has been settled with the State rights agitation of South Carolina. We go back, then, to the Constitution of Washington, with this important and comprehensive difference—that the amendment abolishing slavery carries with it all the appendages of slavery, and puts the black race on the common political level of the "free persons" mentioned in the Constitution; for, slavery gone, there is no distinction of persons left in the instrument excepting apprentices and "Indians not taxed."

But how is any such construction to be applied in the South against the unanimous voice of the ruling white race? Let the pending Constitutional amendment remain on trial in the intractable States until they are ready to accept it. Time works wonders, and necessity is a powerful teacher. If the States concerned prefer to sacrifice the great advantages of restoration to their old negro prejudices, for two, five, or ten or fifteen years, give them their margin, and when cured their cure will be complete. Let the amendment take its course, and let Congress turn its attention to the national finances, the currency, and our excessive taxations, internal and external, and to the question of a general bankrupt law and other practical measures of relief, retrenchment, and reform, and the two houses will be legislating to the general advantage and satisfaction of the country.

Prospects of the Pope.

From the Tribune.

The Pope made a speech the other day to some French officers who had called to bid him good-by. His Holiness was, as usual, despondent and unhappy. He felt assured that as soon as his temporal throne toppled over, revolutions would shake Italy to its centre; and that his temporal throne was going to topple pretty soon, he seemed to entertain no manner of doubt. In this latter particular we entirely agree with the Holy Father, though we see no reason to apprehend the dread results which he predicts when the pontifical kingship shall have passed away. The bad and blundering system of converting bishops into civil magistrates, and priests into politicians and police officers—bad for the State, and still worse for the Church—has come to an end, we hope, and all the Christian world seems in a fair way of attaining the same blessing which we enjoy, a free Church in a free State.

Many good people are needlessly bothering their heads with the question, Where will the Pope go when this ecclesiastical millennium arrives? Some propose that he should set up a new establishment at Jerusalem, and there does seem a certain congruity in fixing the headquarters of a Christian Church in the very birthplace of the Christian religion. Others would have him go to Malta, where the British Government has offered him an asylum. But we see no reason why the Pope should leave Rome, and we do not believe that he will. Archbishop Manning said, in his unfortunate address in London a few days ago, that no Christian prince has ever treated the Popes as subjects, and he led his hearers to the inference that the Pope would cease to be pope as soon as he ceased to be a king. It is a rash and impious thing, we know, to differ from an archbishop; but Dr. Manning ought to remember that it was not until the latter part of eighth century that the States of the Church became even nominally independent; that for long years during the middle ages the Roman pontiffs were little better than vassals of France or Germany; and that during the present and the last century they have never been really free from foreign dictation.

So far as religion is concerned, we have little doubt that Pius IX will enjoy more complete freedom and independence after the last of his territories has been added to the kingdom of Italy than he ever enjoyed before. The danger that the faithful will ever be denied free access to him, when they come on religious business, or that when he tries to speak to them an envious monarch will stifle his voice, is too trivial to be worth considering; is vastly less than the danger that so long as he clings to his double sovereignty, an undue regard for the exigencies of State may make him timid and inefficient in the discharge of his duty towards the Church. The Italians have no desire to get rid of him; they would be sorry to lose the grandeur and lustre which the Popes confer upon Rome; and when the Holy Father no longer stands in the way of their material progress, we shall see them bowing down before his spiritual throne with more reverence and docility, and contributing to his exchequer with more lavishness, than they have displayed for many a generation.

The Ups and Downs of Gold.

From the Times.

Gold was yesterday quoted in Wall street at a fraction over 131. A month ago, or on the 27th of November, it was as high as 143, or *twelve* points higher than at this time. Within the month its fall has been regular and very steady, with but slight upward reactions now and then. Its course in the future is as uncertain as ever. Even during the present year—in fact, as recently as April and May last—it was quoted as low as 125; and so far as concerns the special cause that shot it rapidly upward from that point in succeeding months—the heavy gold export to Europe—it is a financial incident that will certainly not be repeated in the future.

During the year now closing, the fluctuations in gold have been very great, notwithstanding the pacific relations of the country, the healthy state of the finances, the strength of the public credit, the prosperous condition of the national industries, and the general prosperity of the population. Standing as gold did at the opening of the year at about 144, the decline during the next four months was very large and very steady. Early in April it had got as low as 125-126, or a fall of *eighteen* points from what it was at the beginning of January; and it continued in this vicinity, or at least below 130, until the middle of May, when the price began to *rise* even more rapidly than it had fallen during the early months of the year. By the end of May it was at the verge of 140, and during the next twenty days it rose by two or three sharp turns to 160, and for a single day it touched even as high as 168. Some of these violent, sudden and short-lived twists were unquestionably the mere results of speculation, or what are called *corners* in the gold-room; but we must look elsewhere than to speculation for the chief moving cause in such a heavy rise as took place from the low range of April and May. We had few more notable fluctuations during the most uncertain times of the war itself than that of thirty points, which occurred between the middle of May and the middle of June in the current year.

It is the opinion of financiers that the change of the current from the direction it followed in the first part of the year, was owing to the enormous export of gold to Europe which took place in May and June, and which was immediately followed by the rise in question. In the last three weeks of the month of May we shipped abroad nearly twenty-five millions of dollars in gold; and before the outward flow ceased in the succeeding month, we had exported something like thirty-seven millions of dollars—the greater part of which was furnished by the public Treasury. The rise in the premium here kept pace with the export; and after the cessation of the export, the premium began to decline. It did not at once fall to the point it had reached when the export movement began, for the gold accumulation of the country had been largely depleted, and this simple fact had a tendency to keep the price up until at least the Treasury and the country stood, as regards this article, in the same position they occupied before the heavy shipments were made.

But, nevertheless, it is a fact that, if the course of the premium was downward during the first third of the year, prior to the export, and upward during the next third, while the export was accomplished, it has no less certainly been downward again during the closing third of the year, when the effect of the depletion has disappeared, and the accumulations of gold in the Treasury are larger than at any previous time in our history. If the premium has not yet got as low as it reached in April and May last, it has been approaching it of late with a sufficient rapidity. In thirty days, as we have already noted, there has been a decline of twelve points, and a further fall of but one-half that number will bring gold down to 125.

Of course it is impossible to foresee the fluctuations of the next month, much less of the next year. The daily demand for cash gold for custom-duties is at present very small, while the accumulation of a hundred millions in the Treasury gives the Government a most powerful position in the contingencies of the times. Early next week Secretary McCulloch will disburse ten millions of gold interest; and this, following upon the large disbursements of last month, will prevent anything like a scarcity of gold for ordinary purposes.

The people cannot be convinced otherwise than that the fall of gold is for the public benefit. Special classes and special interests may receive advantages, and speculative purposes may be subserved by maintaining gold at a high premium, or rather by keeping the national currency and the national credit far below par, and fluctuating upwards and downwards in a violent manner. But the evils suffered by the entire community from the derangement of values and prices consequent upon such incalculable and often unreasonable fluctuations as we have endured in the past, are too great and too keenly felt to allow any sophistry to conceal them.

A Writing Speaker.

From the World.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who, for several years past, has confined himself to the *role* of a Speaker, has just made his *debut* as a writer. On the 19th day of December, Anno Domini 1866, he sent a letter to the New England Society of New York, to be read at its anniversary meal last Saturday evening. So it occurred, however, that the members of this modest association were occupied with speeches eulogistic of each other and of a small portion of the world, yclept New England, and no attention was paid to the letter. The document, therefore, was sent to the press for publication; probably in order that every member of the New England Society, and every Yankee as well, might read and preserve it.

Positively, the letter is one of the very finest that we ever have read. Mark how deftly the writer—we mean the Speaker—glides from the announcement that he will not attend the dinner to the Pilgrims. We quote:—

"But for engagements elsewhere I could not deny myself the pleasure of participating with your Society in the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims from beyond the sea, on this new world of liberty and progress."

The mystery that might have lurked in the simple expression of "the landing of the Pilgrims" is so neatly explained by the addition of "beyond the sea," that we commend it to writers at large, including Secretary Seward, who more often writes at length. But we don't understand what is meant by "this new world of liberty and progress." During the past few years we have heard a great deal about New England, from which we have derived the impression that, when the Pilgrims set foot upon its soil, it was anything but a "world of liberty and progress." Perhaps, however, this expression is taken from Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States," and the marks of quotation omitted, in which case we succumb, and proceed with the rest of the letter.

Yet we are not quite clear as to the landing of the Pilgrims on this new world of liberty and progress, for, in the very next sentence, the writing Speaker tells us that "poets have sung," etc., "and statesmen have spoken," etc., "of the results of that landing midway in history," a location that might puzzle a geographer but for the addendum that it is between the discovery of the continent and the first throbbings of that spirit of independence which gave our land the independence we now enjoy." A charming spot that must have been; but why didn't they stay there?

Just at this point the author of this eloquent epistle drops the questions of geography and history, and emits his opinion of New England. "To me," he writes, "her crowning glory is that inflexible maintenance of the Divine principle—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—for which she has always been distinguished." This is not poetry, though it reads like it. But that "Divine principle for which she has always been distinguished is the nearest approach to poetry that we ever saw in prose. When we first read it, we thought of how the people of New England used to burn witches, persecute Quakers, kidnap negroes in Africa to sell them as slaves, and, in later days, let loose upon the world men like Butler and Banks and Neal Dow, who have always been distinguished in the "inflexible maintenance" of the brotherhood of man to the extent of appropriating for their own use the property of the brotherhood. "When others have faltered," continues the letter, "she has stood fast," which we interpret as a delicate compliment to Senator Wilson's adhesion to the "Rock of Ages" for now nearly a year. But listen to the climax of this missive. The composer fairly gushes as his pen traces these words:—

"In that good time which is evidently destined to come—when from sea to sea there shall not be one within our limits who cannot look up to the national flag as the symbol of the fullest protection, as a safeguard for every right and a shield against every wrong—history will give New England the chief honor of that glorious consummation."

We trust that "that good time is destined to come," but it seems a long way ahead. There are several millions of people south of Washington "who cannot look up to the national flag as the symbol of the fullest protection," and the popular impression is that New England is determined that they shall not do so for some time to come—say not until after the next Presidential election. This impression may be wrong, we know; yet, somehow, it prevails. And as "to the chief honor of that glorious consummation" which history is to award to New England, we will not quarrel about it. Yet, if history has no objections, we beg to suggest that Speaker Colfax be selected to make the award, provided that he do it in writing. The letter to which we have called attention, so far as our acquaintance with epistolary literature extends, is unequalled; and we but pay a deserved tribute to the writer in suggesting that he vacate the Speaker's chair on the 4th of March next, and devote all his spare time to inditing letters, if he can always do as well as he has in the instance noted.

A Word to the Members of Congress.

From the Methodist.

GENTLEMEN:—You are now the representatives of the people, and your whole life, so far as it can reach the public eye, is of national concernment. Especially is this so while you are assembled at the capital of the nation in your exalted capacity of legislators. We are happy to believe that the present Congress, as a whole, is the very best of our history. It contains comparatively few persons of notoriously bad moral character; since the return of General Rousseau, but one hero of the shillelah, and no prize-fighter—that honor being reserved for the Congress which is to succeed you. We gratefully acknowledge the general decorum of the great body of your individual members. There were many intemperate, many abusive, many petulant words spoken in debate, but they were uttered by a small number of you. We recall, especially, the most rancorous quarrel between Messrs. Blaine and Conkling. We do not say who was right—that is immaterial to our purpose. It is the tone of furious anger and the words of virulent abuse to which we object. These two representatives of the people vied with each other for excellence in tirade and denunciation. They were not carried away by their feelings, for through all the fierceness of their manner it was easy to see the art of composition. We insist that these gentlemen, apart from the questionableness of their right to abuse the ears of their fellow-members, were not justly entitled to make the whole nation blush, and to humiliate it before all Europe. It is almost a wonder that such mutual rage did not bring the hostile parties to a fisticuff, and thus give us two brawls instead of one for the session.

The case of Messrs. Rousseau and Grinnell, which ended in Rousseau's using the cane on his antagonist, was also a striking instance of towering Congressional abuse. It was only a little matter that kindled this fire of tongues. If the soldier went sadly astray in resorting to blows, and thus making himself an example to bullies, the civilian and quondam clergyman certainly outheroded Herod in the use of uncanonical words. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Brooks also had a wordy encounter, in which the shrews of the fish market might have found declamation, if not improvement. Indeed, Mr. Stevens, with all his immense force of intellect and will, has an almost equal force of passion, which he is at no pains to chasten. He seems to nurse and pet his rare faculty of sarcasm, and to delight in flaying his opponents alive. No one will deny his grim skill; but does it become the representative of the people? Does it promote good manners and good feeling in the halls of Congress?

We marked frequent instances of bad breeding in the last Congress, which stung us as Americans and pained us as Christians. We remembered with pleasure that the old pistol and bowie-knife civilization had seceded from the halls of Congress in 1861 with the insurgent members, but we were saddened to think of honorable men losing their politeness as soon as the threatening arm of the duelist was let down. A truly brave and generous man might be insulting when it might be supposed that a challenge awaited him, but absolute freedom must impart to him a gentler urbanity. If we have really entered a new era of civilization, and have risen above the rule of brute force, let manners become kindlier instead of ruder, especially in Congress. If we could reach the eye of those who last session made themselves conspicuous for hard words, we would beg them to remember that all civilized countries are their auditory, and that true dignity is better shown in patient self-possession than in the most rhetorical quarrelling.

Another vice which we know to prevail somewhat extensively in your body, gentlemen, and to be quite virulent and intense in particular cases, is downright vulgar profanity. While we write, aged Senators who ought to be venerable, legislators of long and honorable standing, pass before our vision, whose very names and faces are closely allied to profanity. Some of them are persons who uniformly vote and make speeches on the side of humanity and right. They curse and swear as they sit in their official chairs, in the faces of their fellow-senators, and even in the hearing of the chaplain. They are men of fiery temper, and seem to find no common words appropriate to the expression of their heated thoughts.

We do not positively deny that these persons are gentlemen. On the contrary, when on their guard, they have all the external marks of gentlemanliness. But we earnestly ask, whether "gentleman" and "profanity" are not contradictories? Are not the deeper refinements which appertain to the character of a true gentleman necessarily associated with reverence for the divine and spiritual? Is it not a soul of the coarsest texture that can kick about, without a thought, the name of a holy God, and make mere bywords of the Redeemer, or of heaven and hell? The public service wants gentlemen who do not contradict their claims to respect by the cheap and vulgar sin of profanity.

Do these men in high position esteem profane swearing a slight offense? Is it a little thing that our young men shall know that the leading statesmen are recklessly profane—that swearing is a common thing in the halls of national legislation? What is it that affords foundation for a nation's virtue? Is it not, above everything else, just views and right feeling in respect to God? Do not just ideas of Him alone make private and public purity possible? And shall Congressmen sit in the national capitol and treat with contempt the sources of the nation's moral power? Will they profane the holy words to which every God-fearing man in the nation ties his sense of obligation and his hope of eternal life?

In respect to peculation, bribery, secret dissipation, gambling and the like, we make no charges. We speak only of things of which we are fully informed, and by which we know your honorable body to be greatly injured in its good name. And if the offending parties are past reform, we hand over the nation's reputation to those noble Christian and moral men who are examples of the character we covet for the country's legislators. The time is coming when the peace and unity of the country will be such as to allow citizens to vote for characters as well as politics.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success, for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 mwfm

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. Fetherky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

12 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,

Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches. G. A. NICOLLS,

12 20 10t General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

12 24 mw1t 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership.....$28 00
Annual Membership..... 3 00
Entrance Fee..... 1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 735 MARKET street.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 26t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 1t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sidewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON, 1117 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS. Apply early

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX, No 37 S. SECOND Street, ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX, 10 27 stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON No. 807 CHESNUT Street, HAVE NOW OPEN A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC. 10 3 wfm3m5p

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.

SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 00

BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.

Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 16 2m

T. L. JACOBS, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE, (Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison), HAS OPENED AT No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia Where he intends to keep a variety of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, And to manufacture the improved SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT, Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 142 South EIGHTH St. 1 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 stp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 14 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS F. HOFFMAN, JR., (Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,) FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino UNDER-CLOTHING. 10 6 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, January 12

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London.....85 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock. 11 8 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT, N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL, (Late of No. 305 Chesnut street.) PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.

He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters, at the shortest notice.

Boned Turkey, Alamode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.

S. DURHAM, 12 13 2trp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the 7 23] NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s, 7 3-10s, 1881s, 10-40s, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST. 10 25 rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD, President JOHN W. GILBERT, Cashier. 11 7

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., Bankers, 16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York. Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD St. Government Securities Bought and Sold. August 7.30s, And Old 5-20s, CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865 And the new Bonds delivered immediately. CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD. 9 26 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL IS UES. AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD. STERLING, LANE & CO., BANKERS, 9 6 tf5p No. 115 South THIRD Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 3 19 mw3 No. 819 RACE Street.

SLATE MANTELS! SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness. SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order. J. B. KIMES & CO., 9 12 Nos. 2129 and 2131 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was as annexed:

Select Branch.—President Spering filled the chair.

Mr. Barlow, of the Committee of Street Cleaning, to which was referred the ordinance passed by Common Council, authorizing the Mayor to renew the contract with Henry Bickley for cleaning the streets of the northern district of the city, reported back the bill as committed to them, and recommended its passage.

The ordinance renewing the Bickley contract therefore passed.

From Philip Fitzpatrick was received a communication offering to rent Dock street wharf, at $7560 per annum.

Another was received asking, on behalf of the Philadelphia, Albany and Troy line of propeller freight boats, that the lease of the wharf be put up at public auction. They were referred, after some debate, to the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

A preamble and resolution authorizing Mr. Manuel, Chief Engineer of the Gas Works, to print in the appendix to Select Council Journal his response to the charges of Col. Page's committee to investigate the affairs of his management were agreed to.

A communication was presented by Mr. Freeman asking a continuance of the lease of certain coal lands of the Girard estate to the Boston and Mahanoy Coal Company. This was referred to the Committee on Girard Estates.

From the Committee on Law Mr. Wagner made a report as to what gentlemen were entitled to meet as members of Councils on the first day of January, 1867. It is to the effect that the law requires the organization of City Councils on the first Monday in January in each year. It provides, also, that the term of outgoing members expires on the last day of December. The Committee therefore report that only those members whose terms have not expired have the legal right to meet in the Chamber on the Thursday previous to the first Monday in January. An appended resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That there be no meeting of Councils between the last day of December, 1866, and the first Monday of January, 1867.

This was agreed to.

A resolution was now offered by Mr. Freeman, with a preamble, that whereas, the revenue derived from tavern and drinking licenses is comparatively small, and the expenses incident to a municipality arising from pauperism, growing directly out of the effect of the promiscuous sale of ardent spirits; therefore the Committee on Law is instructed to prepare an act by which the State tax upon drinking-houses shall be transferred from the revenue of the State to that of the city.

This was referred to the Committee on Law.

A ordinance providing for the payment of $2000 to Rebecca Nathans, for losses sustained by her in the opening of Broad street, was passed.

Col. Page offered a resolution instructing the City Commissioner to report by what authority certain parties are allowed to drive heavy carts into Fairmount Park to draw ice cut from the Schuylkill.

Col. Page stated that to repair the carriage-way after these ice carters had completed the work of filling their ice houses would cost the city from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

The resolution was adopted.

The bill making appropriation to the Department of Highways for 1867, was now taken up.

The Chamber then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Freeman in the chair.

The proviso of Common Council to item 4, requiring that contracts be given to the lowest bidder, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, item 7, for repairs to roads and unpaved streets, which was $30,000, was increased to $50,000. Agreed to.

The bill, as amended, passed.

The ordinance making appropriation to clean the streets was concurred in just as it passed the opposite Chamber.

The bill from Common Council to lease Dock street wharf was postponed for the present.

An ordinance authorizing George W. Hammersley, postmaster at Germantown, to erect a wooden post-office building near the depot, for the accommodation of the people, was adopted.

Also, an ordinance permitting the erection of a wooden building at Ninth street and Columbia avenue.

Also, the ordinance making the annual appropriation to the City Ice Boat.

The ordinance making appropriation to the Department of the City Controller was concurred in, but so amended as to make the salaries of the assistant clerks $1200 instead of $1000. The salaries of the Controller and chief clerk were raised from $5000 to $5600 (for both).

The ordinances making appropriation to the Department of Wharves and Landings, and to the Department of Law, were concurred in.

An ordinance authorizing the paving of a batch of streets (see Common Council report) was concurred in.

The amendment of Common Council to the ordinance regulating passenger railways was not concurred in.

The bill to make an appropriation to the Water Department, as it passed Common Council, was so amended as to increase the salaries of those employes receiving $550 to $900.

On the question of concurring in the bill the yeas were 7 the nays 9. So the bill fell.

An oil painted portrait of James Lynd, late President of Select Council, was now formally presented to the Chamber by Mr. Charles Thompson Jones.

The portrait is suspended from the wall beside that of the former President, Theodore Cuyler, Esq. A series of resolutions, expressing the high regard of the Chamber for Mr. Lynd, accepting the picture, and assigning it a place upon the walls of the hall—after very handsome remarks by both Messrs. King and Freeman—were adopted.

An ordinance making appropriations to the City Commissioners was taken up.

Mr. Marcus (whose faith is Hebraic) moved to amend by adding among the municipal contributions to the various churches, "To the Jewish Foster Home, $500." Mr. Markus very feelingly explained that the people of his religious faith maintained their own poor. None professing that creed were ever the recipients of public charity, yet that people were largely contributors to the taxes of the city. They paid tribute cheerfully and without reserve. While the city was contributing to the support of so many other churches, it was no more than right that they should make recognition of an asylum such as the Jewish Foster Home.

The amendment was unanimously adopted. (It was also unanimously adopted in Common Councils.—REP.)

A committee of Common Council now announced that they had completed their business, unless Select Council had something to communicate.

The President said that several bills were yet unacted upon that would require the attention of Common Council.

The bill making appropriation to the Commissioner of City Property was then taken up.

Mr Kamerly moved that the item of $6000, to improve and repair Fairmount park, be made $15,000. He claimed that $6000 would be entirely inadequate to do the merest patching. It would be better to spend $15,000 at once than to spend twice that sum in petty instalments.

Col. Page thought that just as much improvement would be done with $6000 as with $15,000, under the present regime. Until the management of the park is placed under the charge of a commission, the smaller the sum appropriated to it the better.

The amendment was lost.

The Chamber insisted upon its amendments to the Highway bill, and a committee of conference was appointed.

From their amendment to the bill making appropriation to the Department of City Controller this Chamber now receded.

The School bill, as passed by Common Council, was concurred in, with some small amendments.

The Chamber adjourned at a very late hour, rendering necessary a special meeting to complete unfinished business.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at 3 P. M., Mr. Stokley, President, in the chair.

Mr. Marcer presented the following document:

To Joseph F. Marcer, Chairman of Finance Committee of Councils—Dear Sir: The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works at their meeting last evening:

Whereas, This Committee sent a communication to the Finance Committee of Councils, asking an appropriation for the year 1867 for lighting the public lamps to an amount equal to $60 per lamp, being the actual cost thereof; and

Whereas, Rumor states that they have recommended an appropriation of $48 per lamp for the coming year—the same being the amount received in the year 1865, on which the loss sustained by the Trust on each lamp was $25 25, making the entire loss on public lighting over $191,000; therefore

Resolved, That this Committee respectfully protest against the action of the Finance Committee of Councils, and insist that the appropriation for public lighting be made the amount asked for by this committee.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., Chairman of Finance Committee of Councils.

Respectfully, SAMUEL M. WHITE, Registrar.

The Chamber referred the matter to the Gas Committee. This, of course, sends the communication begging into the new year. Of the Committee on Gas Works for 1867, Alex. J. Harper, of the Eighth ward, will be Chairman.

A communication was received from the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, asking Councils to stay proceedings on the Fire bill until the Board could prepare an address to the members of Councils.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire.

A communication received from Chief Engineer Lyle of the Fire Department announced the suspension of the Niagara and Franklin Fire Companies for rioting. Referred to the same committee.

The Chamber then passed the ordnance appropriating the annual expenditure to the Water Department, with an amendment to make the Chief Engineer's salary $5000 instead of $2800.

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported resolutions to pave Live, Warnock and Alter streets. These were agreed to.

Mr. Hall Stanton, chairman of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented a report relating to the lease of the important property on Dock street wharf. The report states that the present proprietors of the wharf, when it was rented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, purchased the five years lease owned by that company, purchasing also the sheds and improvements erected by that company. When that lease expired the present renters released the wharf, at public outcry, for three years. This latter lease is now almost expired, and the committee reported the following ordinance:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioners of Markets, Wharves and Landings be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into a lease of Dock street wharf, on the river Delaware, with the Delaware Avenue Market Company, for the term of ten years from the time of the expiration of the present lease, at the rent of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Section 2. That the said lessees shall bind themselves, with sufficient security, to extend the pier of said wharf, at their own expense, to the Port Wardens' line, to extend also through the pier the sewer as of its present size and direction. The work on said extension of pier and sewer to be done within one year from the commencement of the lease, in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, under the supervision of and in accordance with the plan and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Provided, That said lessees shall, at all times during said term, keep the docks of said wharf clean, and the pier, wharf, and all the improvements, in good order and repair, without any charge to the city, and, at the expiration of said term, deliver possession of the property so leased to the lessors, including all improvements, (except the sheds,) in good order and condition.

Mr. Stokley stated that he had propositions from other parties offering $7500 per year for the same wharf.

Mr. Stanton explained the action of the committee. The lessees of the wharf are the Delaware Avenue Market Company. They own the extensive market property and sheds at the terminus of Dock street, and their property is ornamental to the city. It is also the only wholesale market open to our citizens. It supplies a want widely experienced prior to its erection, and which will be more grievously imposed if the market be removed. The rent asked is $4000, but it will not be all that the company will expend. It will agree, and by the acceptance of the lease does agree, to extend the wharf to the wardens' line. This great improvement will cost $40,000, or a sum that, divided among the ten years of proposed lease, will make the actual rent of the wharf to the market company $8000 per annum.

Mr. Hetzel moved as an amendment that the wharf be disposed of by public outcry, by Moses Thomas & Sons, at 12 o'clock on January 2d, at the Exchange, no bid being legal unless over $7000 per annum.

The amendment failed. The ordnance was agreed to.

Mr. Krupp here took occasion to express his entire disgust at the management of Councils during his connection with those bodies. He said that he could not find terms to characterize the conduct of Councilmen. An angel from heaven couldn't properly name the mode of operation by which Councils perfected its legislation.

The speech of Mr. Krupp was not finished. A general noise in the chamber prevented its completion.

Select Council bills were called up.

The resolution not to meet on Thursday next was concurred in.

The bill to pay R. Alexander West $500 for phonographing the meetings of the Select Council Committee of Inquiry into the Gas Trust was concurred in.

The lease to the Butler and Mahanoy Coal and Mining Company was concurred in.

Mr. Palmer presented a resolution of thanks to William S. Stokley, the retiring President. The Chamber adopted the resolution, and directed a copy to be engrossed and forwarded to that gentleman.

Mr. Bardsley, from the special committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. Billington, that $200 was paid for carriage hire by the Common Council committee of inquiry into the management of the Gas Trust, reported that the amount expended was much less. Mr. Billington, when called before Mr. Bardsley's committee, was compelled to squarely back down from his charges. The report closed with a sharp suggestion to Councilmen not to iterate allegations of special extravagance without the necessary substantiatory knowledge.

Mr. Hancock, from the special committe on inquiry into the circumstances attending the building of the extra chimney on the new court-house, reported that the chimney for which Mr. Colladay retained $850 could be built for $350. The committee, therefore, introduced a resolution instructing the City Controller and City Treasurer to retain $850 from the appropriation to the new court-house. The resolution was adopted.

The School bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Harper in the chair, until a late hour. It was reported from the committee, with important reductions, and finally passed without the amendment for the proposed increase of salaries, which came up on an ordinance to appropriate $140,000 for the increase, offered by Mr. Stanton. The Chamber then adjourned.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS IN THE CITY.—The following is a list of the sewers ordered and constructed during the present year:—Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Green street; Front street, from Thompson street to Girard avenue; Hamilton street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; Brighton street, from Fifteenth to Broad; Barclay street, from Fifteenth to Broad; Twenty-second street, from Sansom to Locust; Sixth street, from Indiana to Clearfield; Market street, from Fortieth to Forty-first street; Levant street, from Pear southward; Eighteenth street, from Master to Seybert; Hackley street, from Fourth to Fifth; Fourth street, from Hackley to Norris; Monterey street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth; Oxford street, from Palethorp to Bodine; Nectarine street, from Eighth to Ninth; Market street, from Thirteenth to Juniper; Master street, from Thirteenth west; Juvenal street, from Walnut to Sansom; Bay street, from Sixth west; Fitzwater, from Twelfth to Juniper; Eighth street, from Noble to Green street; Hutchinson, from Poplar to Girard avenue; Fourth street, from Columbia avenue to Oxford; Green street, from Tenth to Eleventh; Pine, from Fifth westward; Otis, from Memphis to Tulip; Rhoades, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth; Hancock, from Norris northward; Jefferson, from Thirteenth east; Callowhill street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth; Eleventh street, from Montgomery avenue to Columbia avenue; Cuba street, from Morris to Moore; Apple street, from Norris northward; Alder street, from Poplar to Girard avenue; Market street, from Forty-first to Wyoming; Oxford street, from Mifflin west; Fifteenth street, from Spring Garden to Brandywine; Brandywine street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth; Norris street, from Almond to Girard avenue; Germantown road and Oxford street, between Mifflin and Columbia avenue; Spruce street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth; Ninth street, from Chesnut to Market; Poplar street, from Broad to Fifteenth; Chesnut street, from Fortieth 400 feet west; Fortieth street, from Chesnut to Locust; Locust, from Fortieth 350 feet west; Fifteenth street, from Lombard to Pine; Arch street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; Juha street, from Coates to Brown; Linn street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth; Walnut street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth; Mount Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh; Green street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth; Twelfth street, from Spruce to Pine; Twenty-third street, from Arch to Cherry; Second street, from Race to Vine; Gaskill street, from Fourth to Fifth; Thirteenth street, from Arch to Wager; Arch street, from Second to Third; Parrish street, from Ontario to Broad; Buckley street, from Fifth to Sixth; Sixth street, from Dauphin to Germantown road; Twentieth street, from Arch to Race; Outlet street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second; Pemberton street, from Wallace to Hayward; Second street, from South to Lombard; St. Mary street, from Sixth to Seventh; Charlotte street, from George to Calvert; Third street, from Race to Vine; Levant street, from Pear to Spruce; Cherry street, from Sixth to Seventh; Barclay street, from Broad to Fifteenth; Davis street, from Twelfth 60 feet west; Naudain street, from Eighteenth 200 feet west; Bingham street, from Spruce 140 feet north; Summer street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second; Water street, from Spruce to Pine; Eighth street, from Cherry to Race; Charlotte street, from Brown to Poplar; Germantown road, from Master to Thompson; Front street, from Callowhill to Willow; Little Pine street, from Sixth to Seventh; Callowhill street, from Canton to Ridge avenue; Washington avenue, from Front to Swanson.

THE GERMAN RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Society instituted for the Relief of Distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania, held its one hundred and second annual meeting at its hall, in Seventh street, above Chesnut, on Wednesday afternoon. The report of the Board of Managers exhibited the organization to be in a very prosperous condition.

During the year 1866, fifty-five new members were elected, making the present number 603. The aggregate receipts for the past twelve months amounted to $4605·52, while the expenditures during the same period were $4012·52. Of the sum expended $1455·96 was paid for the immediate relief and necessities of 565 applicants; 191 persons were provided with employment, and thirty persons who were unable to work, and some sick, were cared for in charitable institutions, while others were placed in hospitals.

The Medical Board of the Society, Drs. Winkler, Demme, Pleibel, and Trau, treated 31 patients gratuitously, the medicine being likewise furnished free of expense. Connected with the Society is a very fine library of selected works, consisting of 6240 German and 6141 English books, which are extensively read by the contributors. Thirty new members were elected. The assets of the society are estimated to be between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, the principal of which consist of the new hall recently erected in Seventh street, forming quite an attraction, and an ornament to that section of the neighborhood, books, investments, etc. The interior of the hall is at present being improved and beautified by the addition of new book-cases of black walnut, which will occupy the three sides of the large hall, the upper portion of which will be reached by a neat and capacious gallery.

The election for officers resulted in the selection of William J. Horstmann, President; L. Herbert, Vice-President; Alfred Kasenberg and Julius Heim, Secretaries; Louis Grosholz, Treasurer; Frederick Heyer, Solicitor; and as Managers, George Doll, J. Kimke, J. Schandein, E. Schaler, J. C. Steiner, J. Zaun.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The contributors and members of this public charity held the seventh annual meeting on Wednesday evening, at the hall of the German Society, No. 24 South Seventh street, the President, Joseph M. Reichard, presiding. The meeting was largely attended, and considerable interest manifested by all present. The annual reports of the President, Treasurer, and Surgeons were read.

The Treasurer reported the receipts of the year to be $4483·49, and the disbursements $3680·29, leaving a balance of $803·20. The corporation numbers 315 annual contributors, 73 life members, and 3 Society life-member-ships.

The Hospital, which is located at Twentieth and Norris streets, in the Twenty-first Ward, was formally opened on Thanksgiving Day last, and placed in practical operation on the third day of the present month, when the first patient was admitted; and from that date to the 26th instant thirteen were entered. Of this number two have been cured, and have left the institution, and two have died, there still remaining nine in charge of the physicians. The Medical Board consists of eight German physicians, whose services are rendered free of charge.

Dr. Kammerer was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Physicians. Seventeen new contributors and five life members were elected.

The Managers selected were M. Richards Muckle, Joseph M. Reichard, Frederick Heyer, John D. Lankenau, Fidel Fisher, Jacob Mueller, Frederick Zauss, Frederick Staake.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL.—The recent fire at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets left the building without any roof, and the wall facing on Twelfth street exposed to the wind. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the peak of the wall on Twelfth street fell. Just at that time, a man named John Logue, a driver for Mr. Leggett, who occupies the first floor of the building, was loading a wagon with nails from the store. Heavy masses of brick fell upon the rear end of the wagon and also upon Mr. Logue's head, fracturing his skull, and killing him almost instantly. Near the corner of the building, on Twelfth street, Mr. Weeder, who keeps a cake and coffee-stand, was talking with Patrick Keenan, the proprietor of a tavern a few doors above. Mr. Keenan was completely buried up with bricks and mortar; when taken up he was found to be badly injured about the head and face, legs, etc. His wounds are considered dangerous. Mr. Weeder was slightly injured. A portion of his stand was completely demolished. Mr. Logue, the deceased, was about thirty-six years of age. He leaves a family, at No. 1824 Filbert street. An inquest will be held to-day.

BURGLARS FOILED.—On Wednesday night last, at a late hour, a daring attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. John Haseltine, No. 706 Spruce street. A male member of the family entered the house, and was about retiring up stairs to rest, when he was confronted by a man in the entry, who asked him who he was. Mr. Haseltine was about replying, when another man made his appearance in the entry through the parlor door. Knowing by this time that the men were burglars, Mr. Haseltine drew a revolver and fired, when the two men, who were now joined by a third party from the street, it is believed, beat a rapid retreat, carrying with them a quantity of silverware. An examination revealed the fact that the burglars had effected an entrance by cutting out a panel of the front door, and creeping through it into the entry.

STORE ROBBERY.—The stationery store of Mr. Moss, on Chesnut street, below Fifth, was entered on Wednesday night by means of a false key, and robbed of gold pens and fine cutlery to the value of several hundred dollars. The robbery was discovered when the store was opened yesterday morning.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET St.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF

IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 18t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION
Father Kemp's entire troupe of Old Folks in the beautiful
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
OR,
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
CROWDED HOUSES—CROWDED HOUSES
GREET THE QUEEN OF SONG,
GREET THE QUEEN OF SONG,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
See the abode of the Fairies, and Throne of dazzling splendor.
GROTTO IN THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAINS,
and Heavenly Tints in Cloud Land.
Behold the beautiful Palaces, Gardens, and Dells, in a blaze of glory.
Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Seats can be secured during the day at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy in the evening. 12 26 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
GLORIOUS WELCOME AND TRIUMPH OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN
THREE FIFCES AND FOURTEEN CHARACTERS.
To commence with the two-act comedy,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK;
OR
AN IRISH FORTUNE.
PADDY O'RAFFERTY, with the songs of
"FAT MALLOY" AND "ALL'EN ASTHORE,"
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
To be followed by the Protean farce,
LIFE IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
LIETY (assuming six characters)
MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The performance to conclude with
LATE FROM NEW YORK.
MISS SERAPHINA SERINA SPROUTS,
MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS,
With Song, "YANKEE FIXINS."
During the piece an
IRISH JIG, BY
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON,
in Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
Or, JEALOUSY,
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
For particulars see bills.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 28,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Oxenford's Comic Drama, entitled
UNCLE ZACHARY; OR, UPS AND DOWNS.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as.....Uncle Zachary
To conclude with the Grand Legendary Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with magnificent scenery, by Witham.
SATURDAY—MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
NEW GRAND TRICK PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;
OR HARLEQUIN AND JACK AND GILL,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
DURING THIS WEEK, WITH OTHER NOVELTIES.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 6t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF MINSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHYNX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
ELEVENTH Street above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having new and patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. CORE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Mufs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols Ladies' and Gents Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose fo
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA [12 8 19t

PRESENTS.
An Instrument to assist the Hearing to a Deaf Friend
Also, Crandall's Patent CRUTCHES, superior to any others in use.
Rodgers' and Wostenholm's POCKET KNIVES, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish; Razors, Strops, and Scissors of finest qualities, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 19 10t§ CUTLER,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.
NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME
For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.
NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of IODIZED HORSE-RADISH
This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular decay and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.
NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all others offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures
CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and pourness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs
NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.
INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.
GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thtf

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

CORN EXCHANG BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN

GROCERIES, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE AND COCOA WORKS.
The subscriber has recently erected the most extensive and complete works in the State for the manufacture of all kinds of
CHOCOLATE,
OF THE FINEST VARIETY.
CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS
For Christmas Holidays, as follows:—
Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonde Jellies, Pistache, Pralines, Cordials, Drops Jim Crows, Rolls, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste, and Chocolate Caramels.
THE VARIETIES OF
TABLE CHOCOLATE
Are Breakfast, Commercial, and Double Extra Chocolate.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12 19 6t§ No. 1210 MARKET Street.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), o Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1866.

Some Words on Local Topics.

WITHIN the past few days there have occurred in our city several local incidents which are calculated to attract attention to evils which need a remedy. We suppose all will grant that a law is enacted in order that, by its enforcement, some wrong can be prevented. When, therefore, we see a negligence continually exhibited in the administration of the rules prescribed, we cannot but call attention to the manner in which wise laws are nullified by weak executives.

At 7 o'clock in the morning a young man was shot in the street for a most trivial offense. The offender was, of course, arrested, and professed as much regret for the deed as any penitent could. The crime thus committed can be traced directly to the lax administration of the law providing punishment for carrying concealed deadly weapons. The law leaves a wide margin for the discretion of the magistrate. The punishment for the offense may be either too trivial to act as a restraint or can be so rigorous as to be a warning to all evil doers in the future.

Our magistrates are in the habit of imposing a fine of a few dollars—at most not more than twenty dollars—and then discharging the accused. What we need, in order that the lives of our citizens may be protected, is that when a man is detected with a concealed deadly weapon, be he using it or not, the extreme penalty of the law be meted out. The danger which is incurred by this neglect is not to be underestimated. If in the instance we have quoted, the young man had not had a pistol concealed upon his person, no crime would have been committed. It is necessary for the public security that the utmost rigor of the law be inflicted, for there is no excuse for a well-disposed citizen walking the streets of our peaceful city armed *cap-a-pie*, and acting as though some fued like that of Guelphs and Ghibellines, was progressing in our midst.

Another evil, or rather danger, to which attention must be called, more particularly in the present windy weather, is that of allowing bare walls to stand without any visible support, towering over streets, and endangering the lives of the passers-by. There are a number which we have noticed, and complaints have been made to us of numbers more. We have noticed the violations of the ordinance which prohibits such reckless endangering of life, and yesterday an accident such as we had long expected occurred. A wall fell, killing one man and severely injuring two more. The battlements, standing so high that, in their fall, fragments would reach across the widest street, form dangers which all passers-by must risk. We know not at what moment they may fall, and it is certainly time that the City Commissioners, for we believe it is their duty, see that all such nuisances be abated, and human life cease to be endangered, in order that a few dollars be kept in a private purse.

The other local incident from which we can draw a moral and point a tale is the robbery of a banker at noonday, in his own office, of some $100,000. For a man to quietly leave a tin box with such a sum lying within reach of any strolling thief, and that too after an exactly similar robbery was successfully perpetrated at Lord's, in New York, seems to us most culpable negligence. It appears like very great carelessness to leave hundreds of thousands lying around loose under any circumstances. To be sure, it is at the banker's own risk; but the fact is that any house doing so encourages theft, and endangers others. Two robberies within three days, of over $100,000 each, in a usually honest city, where such starting abstractions are rare, is enough to call attention to some defect in our system of guarding funds.

Gov. Fletcher on the Missouri Troubles.

THE citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, which was one of those lately declared to be under martial law by Governor Fletcher, having pledged themselves to enforce the laws, and to bring criminals to trial, the Governor has agreed to send no troops there, and sends the following letter to a committee of citizens of the county. It will be seen that the Governor's only desire is that law and order shall be maintained:—

"STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 20, 1866.—Messrs. W. Jones, Peter Adams, and O. F. Myers, Jackson county—Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the petition presented by yourselves, as well as a similar one presented by our friends, Colonel J. D. Hines and C. O. Ash, Esq. The statements of these papers confirm the impressions made on my mind by conversations with Dr. Thorne and Mr. Hall, of Kansas City. I enclose a copy of the order directing that no troops be sent to Jackson county, to afford an opportunity to the citizens to accomplish the objects I had in view in calling out the troops.

"I cannot fully express the gratification it affords me to see the unanimity of the people of Jackson county of all parties in their desire to make the law the rule of action of every class of citizens. The bad feelings engendered by the war and renewed by demagogue politicians in the late canvass, will, I doubt not, disappear in the higher and better motives and feelings prompted by the consideration of a common interest in promoting the prosperity of your exceedingly rich county. The natural wealth of Jackson county is a source of pride to me as a Missourian. The future of your prosperous metropolis, Kansas City, with its splendid natural advantages, makes me feel that it is to be an important part of the greatness of our State. All that is necessary to make and keep Jackson, next to St. Louis, the most wealthy and prosperous county of the State, is that it becomes as famous for the general obedience of the people to the laws as it is for the richness of its soil.

"I hope you will permit me to say to you, and through you to those you represent, that henceforth it should be the effort of every good citizen to devote himself to the building up of the general prosperity of your county, and that you should regard no man as a good citizen who does not unite with you for the security of life and property, and for advancing the general good, no matter what side he has taken in the war or in politics since the war.

"Public opinion can soon remedy all the evils existing in your county. Get that public opinion properly expressed and understood—let it say to all men, that every violation of the law shall be promptly and legally punished; let it frown down the disturbers of your peace, the men with pistols belted on them, who swagger around your streets and ride over your county; let pistols be the known and recognized badge of the bushwhacker or the outlaw; let every man account for himself.

"Proceed under chapter 77 of the general statutes against every man found roaming about with his pistols belted to him and his blanket strapped to his saddle; make every such man show that he has an honest calling, and if he have not, hire him out as a vagrant. Do not permit a few dozen vagrants to destroy the peace and destroy the prosperity of your county. Give every man the protection of the law, but make every man give it his support and obedience in return for its protection.

"Assure your friends that they may always rely on me to use all the power invested in me by law to aid them in their efforts to achieve high prosperity for Jackson county, which is attainable only through a union of all the people.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS C. FLETCHER."

Decision in Regard to Naturalization Papers Obtained by Fraud.

AT the November term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburg, one Patrick McDonald was convicted of voting upon fraudulent naturalization papers in the Fourth Ward of that city. McDonald obtained his second papers from the Court of York county, after having filed his first papers less than four months in Dauphin county; and when he attempted to vote he was warned of the prosecution, and the vote was challenged, but the majority of the election officers being Democrats, his vote was taken and deposited in the box. After his conviction, his attorney made a motion for a new trial, which was argued before the Court some two weeks since. Judge Pearson denied the motion, and gave an opinion which exhausts the argument of the case, and will form a precedent for the future.

The ground upon which McDonald's attorney claimed a new trial, was *that the certificate of naturalization is conclusive of the right*, and the instruction of the Court to the jury that if the same was obtained by fraud it would be no protection, was erroneous. But the Judge held that a certificate of naturalization obtained by fraud was no protection to the party using it. This is a righteous decision, and in the interest of justice and the purity of the ballot-box.

Plan of Reorganization of the French Army.

THE new plan of organization for the French army contemplates a total force of 1,100,000 men. Four hundred thousand of these are to constitute the standing army of the country in time of peace. Four hundred thousand more are to constitute the reserve, and are to be called into the field in time of war. They are to be trained and instructed, but the men will be allowed to marry, and live at home most of the time. The remaining three hundred thousand men are to constitute "Movable National Guards," who are never to leave the country, but whose duty will be to garrison the fortifications and frontiers, and preserve the internal peace of the country. The right to furnish substitutes is maintained. All men must draw in the conscription, but the rich may buy themselves off. So also, for a smaller sum of money, young men may trade themselves from the standing force into the reserve, but they cannot pass from the reserve into the National Guard.

This is the substance of the plan of reorganization as proposed by the Army Commission appointed for that purpose.

These immense military establishments are the price the people of the Old World pay for monarchical forms of government.

An Old-Time Acceptance of Office.

THE following is the correspondence between the Governor elect and Hon. B. H. Brewster in regard to the office of Attorney-General. The letters on both sides are models, and remind one of the old times of the Commonwealth:—

"NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., December 25, 1866.—Hon. B. H. Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.—My Dear Sir:—Having the fullest confidence in your ability as a lawyer and your integrity as a man, I have the honor to tender you the appointment of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Earnestly soliciting your acceptance, I am truly yours.

"JOHN W. GEARY.

"No. 706 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—To the Honorable General Geary, the Governor elect of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—My Dear Sir:—My friend, the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, has sent to me your letter, dated 25th December, 1866, requesting me to accept the appointment of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I thank you for this mark of your high confidence, and accept from you the appointment you so graciously and courteously tender.

"I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

"December 27, 1866."

FORT "PHIL. KEARNEY," where the late massacre of United States troops by Indians is said to have taken place, must not be confounded with Fort Kearney, one of our old and long-established military posts. Fort Phil. Kearney is a recent post, established last summer, and is situated in Dakotah Territory, in the forks of the two Piney Creeks. A despatch from Fort Laramie, dated the 27th, affirms that there is no reason to doubt the full extent of the calamity as at first reported. On the other hand, the Indian Commissioner at Washington does not credit the report.

EIGHT RADICAL CONGRESSMEN FROM MISSOURI.—The official canvass of Missouri returns eight radical members of Congress and one conservative. The conservatives in many quarters undertook to override the election laws of the State, but they made nothing by it, as such votes were thrown out by the State canvassers.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE

The Holiday Observances—Increase of Intemperance—Negro Testimony in the State Courts—Selling Negroes into Slavery, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, December 27.

A goodly number of our citizens who commenced a *spirited* celebration of Christmas, have scarcely gotten over it yet. The occasion, however, was appropriately observed, and, as a general thing, very much enjoyed.

On the coming New Year's Day business will be, to a great extent, suspended here, and the occasion appropriated to making annual calls. This custom promises to be more generally practised than it has been heretofore. We are fast getting into the good old Knickerbocker fashion with reference to "New Year's." A large proportion of our citizens will keep open house and receive calls. Hence we look forward to the coming New Year with gladsome anticipations. It is a period seemingly suitable, above all others, for kindly greetings and good resolves. Permit me, therefore, to suggest to the many who hope to indulge in its pleasures, that after the night of this anniversary has closed upon them—or sooner, if possible—they resolve henceforward to live soberly, temperately. It is a melancholy and lamentable fact, one that cries aloud for redress, that the greatest evil which afflicts the world at present is drunkenness, or the sin of intemperance. It has increased to a degree which is absolutely alarming. Thousands and hundreds of thousands, young, middle-aged, and old, are plunged headlong to destruction daily from an indulgence in this terrible evil. It slaughters annually more victims than war, pestilence, or famine. The ruin and heart-aches it brings into families are beyond computation. In the bitter tears of wives, widows, or parents and friends, shed in consequence of drunkenness in its varied forms, were commingled into one great reservoir, they would almost float a navy. If the poverty and wretchedness and woe could be seen in their naked deformity, resulting from this curse, they would make the cheek turn pale and the heart sick forever.

Let, therefore, this marked era in time's calendar be signalized by resolutions to indulge no more in intoxicating drinks. Let young men and old men, and fathers and husbands, and all who have been seduced by the intoxicating bowl, see themselves—or what they may be—reflected in the countless forms of misery to which intemperance surely leads. Two things are certain: one of which is, the appetite for spirituous liquors increases with the quantity consumed; and the other, that an indulgence in it is certain to kill sooner or later. No matter how robust the constitution of an inebriate, whisky will destroy him at last. It is slow but sure poison. We would pronounce him insane who swallows arsenic or strychnine; but he is absolutely more demented who debauches himself unto death by habitual drunkenness, or even—at the beginning—moderate drinking. A suicide, who cuts off his existence suddenly, may leave means to bury himself and support his family, but the sot often sinks to a dishonored grave void of the ability to do either. If, therefore, these few thoughts induce but one man to make up his mind on the coming new year that he will drink no more of ardent spirits, the writer will feel rejoiced at being the happy instrument of doing some good to his fellow-men. There is no subject of the present age half so serious and important.

Some of the judges and magistrates of our State are refusing to obey the Personal Rights law, in the reception of negro testimony against white persons, alleging it interferes with the statute which prohibits such a privilege, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. Some arrests have been made, amongst them Judge Magruder, of Annapolis, who is cited to appear before Commissioner Brooks, of this city in a few days. They are likely to get into trouble, but depend upon relief from the Supreme Court of the United States. The selling of convicted negroes into slavery, which is permitted by our State laws, is also becoming a question of deep interest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, December 28, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July '65 5-20s sold at 107¼, a decline of ¼. 98⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; and 103⅜ for 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99⅝@99¾, and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for sometime past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 52½@52 81-100, closing at 52¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 130, an advance of ¼, and Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change; 56¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad, 61 for Norristown, 37½ for North Pennsylvania, 66¾ for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, 39 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51; and Ridge Avenue at 12; 38 was bid for Union; 90 for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 14¼ for Hestonville; 28½ for Girard College; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136; 139 was bid for First National; 150 for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 24½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Money is less active. Demand loans continue at 7 per cent. on stock collaterals, but are easier than on Wednesday. There appears to be no expectation of any material change in the rate of interest before the new year. Discounts are dull. The best paper passes slowly at 7@8 per cent.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 132½; 11 A. M., 132⅝; 12 M., 132½; 1 P. M., 133¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call cannot be had under 7 per cent., and borrowers are ready to pay it. In commercial paper little doing. Prime names pass at 7 per cent., and large interest can be made upon second rate bills, usually quoted good. Later in the day money was reported in better supply at 7 per cent. on call. Sterling bills are hardly so firm. The quotations are:—London, 60 days, 109@109½; sight, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15; short, 5·12½; Antwerp, 5·20@5·17½; Swiss, 5 20@5·17½; Hamburg, 36½; Amsterdam, 41½; Frankfort, 41; Bremen, 79@79½; Berlin, 72½@72½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s, 65 cp Jy. 107¼	14 sh Cam & A.....130
$200 City 6s, n c&p. 99¾	400 sh Cata pf.....s 29¾
20 sh F & M Bk..its. 136	2 sh Cnes & Wal.. 51
200 sh Reading..s30. 52 81	5 sh Ridge av..... 12
5 sh do due bill 52½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 131¼@132¼; Silver ¼s and ⅛s, 125; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do. October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 105@105½; do., 1864, 104¼@104½; do., 1865, 104¼@104½; do., new, 1865, 107@107½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 103⅜@104; do., 2d series, 103⅜@104; 3d series, 103⅜@104; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, December 28.—There was quite an active business effected in Flour to-day, and holders were very firm in their views. The sales reached 2000 barrels, including 1000 barrels City Mills extra family, for shipment, at $12 50; and 1000 barrels in lots for the supply of the home consumers at $8@8·50 per barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11·50@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at $14·50@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7 25 ₱ barrel. 300 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is considerable Wheat offering, but the demand is limited, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·65@3 10; Southern do. at $3@3 25; and white at $3 20@3 45. Rye is held at $1 30@1 35. In Corn there is less doing, and less coming forward, as supplies by water have been cut off by the ice. Sales of new yellow at 95@98c., and old do. at $1·16. Oats sell at 57@60c.

There is nothing doing in Whisky, except in the contraband article, which sells at $1 60@1 75.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
730 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular Monthly Meeting will be held in
NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, above Twelfth, next MONDAY, December 31, at 8 o'clock P M.

Addresses by
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., and
REV. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D.

Also, short addresses relative to the work of the Association, by several members. Several hundred members to be elected. Music by an efficient choir.

Tickets may be had gratuitously at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 12 28 2t

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE MISSION HOUSE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE HELD IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH STREET, BELOW SPRUCE, SUNDAY EVENING, December 30, at 7½ o'clock. The Meeting will be addressed by
Right Rev. THOMAS H. VAIL, D.D.
Rev. M. A. DE W. HOWE, D.D.
Rev. R. B. COXTON, D.D.
Rev. J. G. AUER, Missionary.
A collection will be taken up. 12 28 3t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t§ J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—Holders of Twenty Coupons and Upwards in number of United States Loans due January 1, 1867, are requested to present the same at this Office for Examination and Count, at any time previous to that date.
12 26 3t C. McKIBBIN, Assistant Treasurer.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at 81 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mw3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO., No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical procession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 im4p* No. 1009 CHESNUT Street

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated AGRAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1103 CHESNUT street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

HAVING REPLENISHED OUR STOCK OF
HOLIDAY BOOKS,
AND BEING IN RECEIPT OF A NUMBER OF
JUVENILE BOOKS,
that were out of print during the latter part of Christmas Holidays, and also having just received
ONE HUNDRED NEW SUBJECTS
FOREIGN MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS,
in addition to our already very large assortment of Photographs for the Album and Framing, we request all who intend making
A NEW YEAR GIFT,
To call and examine our assortment.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
All the new Magazines and new Books at a discount from regular prices. 12 28 2t

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY, 1867, begins a new volume, and contains graphic Sketches and excellent Portraits of Historic, the Tragedienne; "Tom" Hughes, the great English Reformer; "Father Prout," the great Journalist, and others. Also, Education, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood, with Portraits of the Good and the Bad; Our Neighbor, by Mrs. Wyllis; Ethnology or the Aboriginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other instructive reading. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 725 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 28 2t

RETURN BALLS! RETURN BALLS!—CARE'S PATENT RETURN BALLS. Wholesale Depot, No. 328 FOURTH Street.
12 28 3t* W. TILLER.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer, from now till FEBRUARY 1, their entire Stock of
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At a Still Further Reduction in Price, to close them out.

N. B.—We still have on hand a good assortment of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
12 28 3t

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.
A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand, and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT PANIC PRICES.

French Merinoes, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms Hosiery, Tickings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Frosted Beaver, Cloths, and Cassimeres for men's and boy's wear.

15,000 YARDS MUSLINS.

Bleached and Unbleached, all grades, at the late reduced prices.
All these goods must be sold for what they will bring, at Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street, Above Market and No. 903 MARKET Street
12 26 5t M. K. WILLIAMS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.

THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
(12 14 12t4p NO. 804 CHESNUT ST.

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	S. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	A. Hoyt,
Netha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad
and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 1p* No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL
OF THE
North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.

On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,
THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14S EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

LOST—A BRASS COMB KEY, WITH STEEL prongs. The finder will be amply rewarded if returned to FARRELL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

DRY GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

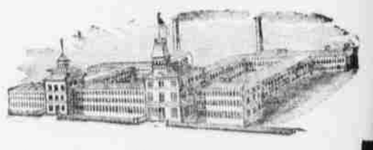
ARE SELLING,
AT THE
VERY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE
MAGNIFICENT STOCK

FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS.
ROYAL CHINCHILLAS,
VELOURS AND WHITNEYS.
MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH BOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES.
SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK.
MERRIMAC CALICOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP.
CHRISTMAS SCARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.
12 15 12t4p

W. H. SHOW 11TH & GROVE, CASES. 4TH ST

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.

Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY
AND
SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtf11



American (Waltham) Watches.

Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to customers.

The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be demanded.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.
12 22 6t No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN INVOICE OF FRESH

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
9 14 mwf4p§

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon:—

Overture, "La Gazza Ladra".....G. Rossini
Smith Song, first time.....H. Froch
Les Adieux, "Waltz".....Josef Lanner
Marche Funebre, from "Eroica," Sinfonie.....L. V. Beethoven
Overture, "Nachklaenge," an Ossian.....Gade
Duet from *Faust*, first time.....C. Gounod
Selection from *Martha*.....Mitrup

SIGNOR BLITZ.—Blitz is in full flash in these holiday times, and the world is crowding to witness his lightning like dexterity. He well deserves patronage, for there are few men in this community who have, according to their means, done more in the way of charity than Blitz. During the war he gave gratis performances to more than sixty-three thousand soldiers, and he is now continually giving the entire proceeds of a whole performance to some benevolent society.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

BURGLARY.—Last evening the house of David Palmer, on Fifth street, below Walnut, was entered by cutting a panel out of the back door. The thieves rummaged every drawer and cupboard in the house, and turned everything upside down. They were evidently hungry, and were no doubt frightened off by something, as several crackers, spread with butter an inch thick, were found lying on the table. They took with them several deeds and a lot of clothing valued at $300. No arrests were made.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—Last evening the City Councils held their regular stated meeting. No business was transacted. A resolution was offered and adopted that the Councils adjourn until Thursday next, out of respect for the death of one of their fellow-members (Samuel McClain, of the Middle Ward), and that the members accompany the remains to the grave in a body. He will be buried on Saturday, the 29th instant, from his residence, Federal street, above Second.

HEAVY WIND.—The wind blew so violently in this city last evening, that it required great physical exertion to maintain an upright bodily position. One little girl, at Fourth and Hamilton streets, was lifted from her feet, and thrown down a hill a distance of twenty feet. She received no bodily injury, but was frightened considerably. Officer Hawkins, who was passing at the time, picked her up and took her home.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Charles Hinkle was arrested yesterday upon the charge of assaulting a man and woman residing in California row, and for breaking the windows of an outhouse belonging to Mr. Caffery, opposite. He was a short time since released from the State's Prison, having served out his imprisonment for assaulting a Mr. Caldwell. He was committed in default of bail.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Mat. Bell, employed as a driver of a coal-cart attached to Mr. Fr nch's coal yard, was seriously injured by a heavy stick of wood falling on him in the yard. It struck him on the head, tearing off a part of the scalp, and injuring his face. The wound bled profusely. He was removed to his home in Chesnut street, above Railroad.

THE CAMDEN WARDS.—The question is being agitated at present of dividing Camden into six wards. This would indeed be a benefit to the city, and all that is needed is a few of our prominent men to take the matter in hand, and push it to the consummation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local Items see Third Page.

THE WEATHER.—Last night was one of those periodically occurring dreary, comfortless nights which clear the streets of pedestrians, and even make the invincible policemen cuddle into some sheltered corner, or seek refuge near some friendly stove. A violent wind, cold and chilly, blew down the streets, howled around the corners, whistled through the alleys, penetrated through the thickest and warmest of clothing, and made those who were walking or riding shiver all over by its unwelcome contact. Its force was such that it tended to lift unsuspecting individuals from off their feet, or to greatly impede their further progress. It was the immediate cause of the banging of gates, slamming of window blinds, and rattling of sashes, which greatly disturbed the equanimity of all within doors.

We hear of the blowing down of many chimneys in all parts of the city, and considerable damage done to the scaffoldings of the new churches in process of erection.

The weather this morning was of a freezing tendency, and the day one of the coldest experienced this winter.

FIRE IN QUIGG'S COURT, IN QUARRY STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD—LOSS ABOUT $1000.—This morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, the roof of a building in Quigg's court, occupied by August Dufuer, was discovered to be on fire. A son of his, in company with another lad, had gone on the roof and built a bonfire. The wind blowing a stiff breeze at the time, soon scattered the burning brands over the roof and set it on fire. Part of it was burned off, as was a portion of the next one. There are four houses in the court, occupied respectively by Michael Quinn, loss about $50; Patrick McGarven, loss $100; Peter Welsh, loss $50; August Dufuer, loss $75. All of these buildings were flooded with water. The upper story of No. 219 Quarry street, occupied by David Hays, was damaged slightly by water. In the rear of No. 221 a house occupied by Dennis Gibbons was also damaged by water to the extent of $100. In all the houses the furniture was broken. Very few articles were rescued in a perfect state. The buildings are owned by Mr. Frishmuth, and are insured for $150 each.

SACRED CONCERT.—In spite of the inclemency of the weather last evening, quite a large audience was assembled at the First Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets. The concert commenced with a selection of songs, which were sung very creditably. Then followed a series of selections of solos, duetts, and a quartette. The music was under the direction of Professor George J. Corrie, and the piano was of the Steinway make, and came from the establishment of Messrs. Blasius Brothers, No. 1006 Chesnut street. The full, clear tones and the rich volume of sound that are so eminently characteristic of Steinway's pianos, added greatly to the merits of the performances. The concert closed with a fine rendering of the cantata entitled "The Origin of the Seasons," the words of which were written by Miss Anna E. Federhen, and the music by Darley Newcomb, Esq. The different characters represented in the cantata appeared in appropriate costume.

LADIES' FAIR.—This Fair, at the new church, Franklin street and Columbia avenue, is still in operation, and continues to draw large crowds. The ladies have been indefatigable in their management to please all who attend, and their labors have been crowned with success. Articles of all kinds—to ornament, to use, and to cheer the outer and inner man—are still disposed of from the loaded tables. The voting on the hose cart at last accounts stood as follows:

Resolution,	433
Hand-in-Hand	56
Taylor,	4
Total,	493

Six regalias, for Masons and Odd Fellows, are eliciting an exciting vote, the result of which will be announced.

ROBBERIES IN OUR RURAL DISTRICTS.—On the night of the 22d, the house of Mr. William Stevens, on Broad street, above Rising Sun lane was entered, and a quantity of apples two jars of preserves, a quart of molasses, eight pounds of sugar, four pounds of butter, 18 or 20 eggs, and a goose were stolen. The thief, who was evidently laying up for Christmas, had entered through the cellar door which had been left open.

On the evening of the 18th, the house of Mr. S. Cole, at the corner of Nicetown lane and the Township line road, was entered, and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

HOME ART—SALE OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS—THE PRODUCTIONS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.—Scott's Art Gallery has become identified as one of the permanent institutions of our city. Its opening is eagerly looked for by our citizens, who know that it is always the signal for the sale of beautiful and rare works of art. Some, in fact the very best, collections of articles of artistic skill in workmanship, and elegance in appearance, have been offered here within the past month; and now the public is again informed of another sale of oil paintings, which no doubt will be more acceptable, because the most noted productions of our own artists. The present collection numbers 275 pieces, which are to be sold at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr., on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, December 28, 29, and 31. In our edition of yesterday afternoon, by a typographical error, it was made to appear that this was the first collection ever offered at public sale at the above gallery, whereas it should have read the finest: and this expression cannot do justice to the merits of the paintings, which, for composition, conception, and artistic skill, cannot be surpassed.

The collection consists of oil paintings, comprising views of all descriptions; pastel pictures which rival in delicacy and beauty the finest of paintings; crystal medallions of exquisite elegance and appearance. These collections have been received from the American Art Gallery of New York, which contains contributions from artists in all parts of the United States. Surely these great inducements offered cannot fail to meet with appreciation among our citizens, who desire fine works of art, inasmuch as the pieces are of a superior order, and their authors our own countrymen. The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to commence this evening, when all should be on hand.

HEARING BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—Yesterday afternoon Louis Derdine had a hearing before Alderman Beitler. He is a sneak-thief, and for some time has been in the habit of taking lodgings in the evening, and in the morning decamping with whatever he could lay his hands on. A multiplicity of witnesses were examined. The following were the most important:—

Samuel R. Sperry sworn—I reside at No. 1752 North Tenth street; I had stolen from me an overcoat and pair of gloves, and a small sum of money; the defendant, who had several *aliases*, came to the house on the evening of the twelfth of this month, engaged board, and left in the morning with the property. The witness identified a coat as his, among a large number of articles recovered by Detectives Levy and Tyson.

James T. Malvin testified that he resided on North Seventh street, and that he had been robbed by defendant of a watch, dress-coat, shirt, and a handkerchief, on the morning of the 2d inst. Witness had recovered the shirt.

Mrs. Mary Florar, proprietress of a boarding-house on North Seventh street, testified that the young men who boarded with her had been robbed; the prisoner came to her house on the sixth of this month, and left at an early hour the next morning, taking with him the stolen property; the defendant gave the name of Charles Davis.

Allen Jameson and several others were examined, and testified that they had been robbed at different times of clothing, etc. The witnesses boarded at different houses in the city, and in every case the prisoner engaged board in the evening and left early the next morning. Nearly all recovered some of their property, and identified the prisoner.

Derdine was committed in default of $5000 bail.

AN ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—A man named Peter Madden was arrested at 8 o'clock this morning, on a charge of attempting to set fire to the Providence House, on Main street, Frankford. The attempt was made about 3 o'clock this morning by firing some bags, saturated with coal oil, under the front platform of the hotel. Very fortunately, Officer Marcilliott happened to be near by when the flames were started, and put them out before they had gained any headway. When he first saw the fire, the wind was blowing directly into the cellar underneath the building, and if it had got a start it would have caused a severe conflagration. Madden, the man arrested for making the attempt at arson, was seen to try and enter the building a few minutes before the fire broke out, and, when arrested, his wife was trying to induce him to enter his own house. He was held for a hearing to-day.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—The public is respectfully informed that the annual exhibition of the above-named institution will be held at the school-house, corner of Filbert street and Northwest Penn Square, to-day, the 28th inst., and will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., to continue on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.

This exhibition consists of drawings, paintings, etc., the productions of the scholars. Besides the fine collection in this direction, there are collections of works, used as art studies by those in attendance. All who attend, no doubt, will be well satisfied, judging from the well-known merits of the institution and its productions.

NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH.—We call the particular attention of our merchants and shippers to the announcement published elsewhere of the opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and its connections. This is the only all rail route to the South, and goods may be shipped by it to any point in the Southern country, at Broad and Prime streets, without breaking bulk, as cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg. The rates of carriage are as low as by any other route. Colonel James C. Wilson is the agent of the road here. His office is at No. 105 South Fifth street.

A HEAVY HAUL.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Robert C. Gallagher purchased a number of United States 5-20s at the office of Messrs. Drexel & Co., in Third street. He had gone but a short distance from the office, when he put his hand into his pocket to take a look at the package, when he found that it was missing. The stolen bonds amounted in value to about $8000. Mr. Gallagher supposed that his pocket must have been picked in Third street, soon after leaving Drexel's office.

BURGLARY.—Last Wednesday morning, a young man named John Jackson, aged eighteen years, was arrested on York road, near Fisher's lane, on the charge of entering the house of Mr. Potter, on Fisher's lane, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and stealing clothes of Mr. Potter, wife, and child. After Jackson was arrested, he acknowledged to Lieutenant Dungan that he had taken the things. He had a hearing before Alderman Good, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE RUMORED PRIZE-FIGHT AND DEATH OF ONE OF THE COMBATANTS.—It was rumored through town that one of the parties, named McCauley, engaged in a prize fight said to have occurred at the Township line, in the southern part of the city, was killed by a foul blow. The report was that he had died soon after leaving the ground. From further inquiries by our reporter, it appears that the man McCauley was seen drinking in a saloon in the lower part of the city at a late hour last evening.

CAR BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.—Last evening, as a passenger car was going along Haverford street, near the Wire Bridge, a heavy gust of wind blew it from the track down the embankment. The car was injured, and one of the horses was so severely hurt that Officer Glass had to kill it. Neither the conductor nor driver were injured.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house occupied by Mr. Knox, in Green street, near Coulter, was entered last night through a back window, by burglars. It is supposed that the thieves were persons who had been employed about the premises. Mr. Knox could not find that they had succeeded in obtaining anything.

THE ALEXANDER CHURCH FAIR, held at the corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, will be continued this evening and Saturday evening, opening at 5 o'clock P. M. The voting on the silver tea set and editor's chair will close at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE BOND ROBBERY—FINDING OF THE BOX.—The box containing the bonds stolen from the office of C. P. Bayard was found at No. 435 Callowhill street, by the wife of a tavern-keeper. Most of the stolen property was recovered. It was found yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the alley way, near an ash barrel. The finder at first thought it was a baby, but when she discovered what it was she gave it to her husband, who sent it to Mr. Bayard's office. When it was first handed to the man he did not know what to do with it, but on reading the account of the robbery in the papers he discovered what the prize was. The most energetic efforts are being made to discover the thieves, but thus far they have managed to elude the search of the detectives.

INSANE STRANGER.—This morning an individual respectably dressed was observed wandering around the rooms of the City Councils, and staring at everybody with a peculiar expression in his countenance. When questioned as to his name and place of residence, he only muttered something that was inaudible. He was taken to the Central Station by Reserve Officer Roberts, and there gave his name as Isaiah Miller, and said that he resided at the corner of Jefferson street and Broadway, Baltimore. A telegram will be sent to that city to inform his friends of his whereabouts.

A THIEVING MENDICANT.—Yesterday afternoon a man went into the store of Messrs. Reynolds & Sons, for the purpose of soliciting alms. He told a pitiful tale of having no home, and having had nothing to eat for some time. Those in the store did not like his personal appearance, and he was permitted to depart without receiving what he asked for. As he was leaving, he picked up an iron register, valued at $8. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, to whom he gave the name of Charles Davis. He was committed to answer in default of $200 bail.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday noon a young woman, residing at No. 2043 Mount Vernon street, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse, attached to a milk wagon. She was severely bruised, and was taken to her residence.

FOUND.—A horse and wagon were picked up at the corner of Delaware avenue and Arch street last evening about half-past 9 o'clock. They were taken charge of, and can be obtained by applying to Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, at Front and Noble streets.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white woman was found drowned in McCrosky's dock, on the Delaware front, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00	Price last year,			$20 00
" "	15 50.	"	"	"	25 00
" "	20 00.	"	"	"	30 00
" "	25 00.	"	"	"	35 00
" "	30 00.	"	"	"	45 00
" "	35 00.	"	"	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	"	"	"	$12 00
" "	9 00.	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	"	"	"	15 00
" "	11 00.	"	"	"	16 00
" "	12 00.	"	"	"	18 00
" "	14 00.	"	"	"	20 00
" "	16 00.	"	"	"	22 00
" "	18 00.	"	"	"	25 00
PANTS	at $4 00.	"	"	"	$6 00
" "	5 00.	"	"	"	7 50
" "	6 00.	"	"	"	8 50
" "	7 00.	"	"	"	10 00
" "	8 00.	"	"	"	12 00
" "	9 00.	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	"	"	"	15 00
VESTS	at $2 50.	"	"	"	$4 00
" "	3 00.	"	"	"	5 00
" "	4 00.	"	"	"	6 00
" "	5 00.	"	"	"	7 00
" "	6 00.	"	"	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GEO. STECK & CO. 8 PIANOS, Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOME ART.—Superb oil paintings, pastel pictures, and crystal medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York, established for the encouragement of artists, to be sold this evening, continuing to-morrow and Monday evenings, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr. In the collection can be found some really good pictures, and by first-class artists.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

"HOLIDAY WEEK AND HOW TO SPEND IT."—A new work, just out, price from $25 to $75. Beautifully illustrated by the "Louis V" Overcoats sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

A LIFE-SIZE Photograph in oil for a parlor; a dollar Photograph for the sitting-room; six card Photographs for $1 for your friends, made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

EMACH—ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Monday evening, the 24th instant, by the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Mr. SAMUEL EMACH to Miss MAGGIE A. ARMSTRONG, all of this city.

ENGLISH—MAHAFFEY.—On the 23d instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara V. G., Mr. EDMUND ENGLISH to Miss LIZZIE M., second daughter of Charles Mahaffey, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

SANDERS—RICE.—On Christmas Eve, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New York, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. R. T. SANDERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss M. E. RICE, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED.

BUGGY.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of James Buggy, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2053 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HALZELL.—After a long and painful illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, PHILIP HALZELL, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar, on Saturday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock.

PRICE.—In Wilmington, Del., on the 26th instant, JOHN M. PRICE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1305 Market street Wilmington, Del., on Saturday morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

RICHARDSON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1866 NATHANIEL S. RICHARDSON, late of this city.

His male relatives and friends, and also his Masonic friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Alexander McCay, No. 234 N. Twelfth street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

SERAD.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, CHARLES SERAD, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Company G, 19th Regiment P. V. V., and the regiment in general and also the Iona Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 207 Marion street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

WILLETT.—On the 27th instant, JAMES F. WILLETT, aged 73 years.

TO A NICE HOUSEKEEPER, PRESENT A Clothes-Wringer or Carpet Sweeper, which so greatly diminishes the discomforts necessarily attendant upon either a "washing or sweeping day." several kinds are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF 55 STYLES OF Skates for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, or Boys; Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, and Parlor Skates (by which you may learn to skate indoors). Skates sharpened and repaired. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"COUSIN DICK'S" GRIN OF DELIGHT would perhaps be broader and more puckered if your Christmas Gift to him was a Box of Tools, a Boy's Work Bench, or a Boy's Turning Lathe, or one of those nice Sleds and Sleighs for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! WEST PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

Ice in splendid condition. Perfectly smooth. Park open until 10 o'clock at night, and illuminated. Fine Band of music. Season Tickets $3. Admission, 25 cents. Access to the Park (by a few minutes ride) by the Market Street, Chesnut and Walnut Street, Spruce and Pine, and Schuylkill Railways. 1f

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! SKATING! ON THE ARCTIC PARK, ON THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING. THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND IN ATTENDANCE. ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS. SEASON TICKETS $3 00 12 21tf E. H. SAYBURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, The Greatest Skater of the Age, is Coming Next Week to Park, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Sts. 12 26 3t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!!—SKATES!!! PHILIP WILSON & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description. Also—RUBBER SHOES, SKATING MUFFS, SKATING JACKETS, and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by WILSON, HAUER & CO., 12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late AUCTION SALES, IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains, From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains, From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO, Vestibule Lace, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON 9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. JOHN D. WELLS AND WIFE vs. JOHN B. WHITNEY.

Vend. Exp. Covenant. June Term 1865. No. 119.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court raised by the sale of the following described Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ, to wit:—All that certain lot situate in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at northeast corner Passyunk road and Reed street, and extending thence northwardly along the east side of Passyunk road 44 feet; thence eastward at right angles with said Passyunk road 39 feet 9 inches; thence southward at right angles with said Reed street, and along the west side of a two-feet-wide alley leading into the said Reed street, 18 feet 9½ inches and thence westward along the north side of said Reed street 57 feet to the place of beginning—will meet the parties interested in the said fund at his office, No. 251 South THIRD street, on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

12 28 fmw5t C. GIBBONS, Auditor.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 22 3t

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Revocation of an Exequatur.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:—

An exequatur bearing date the 22d day of March, 1858, having been issued to Gerhard Janssen, recognizing him as Consul of Oldenburg for New York, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to consuls by the law of nations, or by the laws of the United States, and existing treaty stipulations between the Government of Oldenburg and the United States; and the said Janssen having refused to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to answer in a suit there entered against himself and others, on the plea that he is a consular officer of Oldenburg, thus seeking to use his official position to defeat the ends of justice:—it is deemed advisable that the said Gerhard Janssen should no longer be permitted to continue in the exercise of such functions, powers, and privileges. These are therefore to declare that I no longer recognize said Gerhard Janssen as Consul of Oldenburg for New York, and will not permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to Consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Washington, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

[L. S.]

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Steamer Australasian.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool, has not been ashore at all as reported. She arrived in the lower bay yesterday morning during the snow storm, and has not been able to come up since, owing to the gale. She will probably remain below until to-morrow morning.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, Me., December 28.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool December 13 and Londonderry December 14, arrived here at 1 o'clock. She reports that on the 25th instant she passed a steamship bound east, supposed to be the Moravian.

The Loss of the Steamer Commodore.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., December 28.—The steamer Commodore, lost in the Sound last night, was valued at $150,000, and was insured for $60,000.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, New York, AND No. 104 S. TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE OF COUNTERFEITS

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 28.

When Surratt will Arrive.

It is expected that the United States steamer Swatara will arrive here, with John H. Surratt on board, about the middle of next month. Arrangements for his immediate trial before the District Court are nearly completed. Chief Justice Cartter will preside, and be present each day.

Governor Lyon, of Idaho.

It is whispered here that Governor Lyon is a defaulter to the Government to the tune of $50,000. His report that he was robbed of that amount in the cars, is generally disbelieved. It is said that he will be prosecuted at once, as his accounts are in a bad state.

The Next Senator from Pennsylvania.

Everybody expects to see Hon. Thaddeus Stevens selected to the United States Senate. All the leading Pennsylvania politicians agree that his chances are the best, but they all say that Cameron is "invariably good on the home-stretch."

Ship News.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The schooners Magellan, bound to Savannah, and Magellan, bound to Rio de Janeiro, are two of the schooners before reported ashore near Sandy Hook. The name of the third cannot be made out.

BOSTON, December 28.—The brig C. S. Van Horn, from Cienfuegos for Boston, previously reported as sunk off Point Rip, has been towed to Nantucket bar by the steamer Island Home.

Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., December 28.—The store of H. W. Wall, at Mehrin depot, on the Danville Railroad, sixty-five miles from this city, was broken open this morning, and Samuel Bowlett, the clerk, murdered with an axe. The store was afterwards plundered.

Another Fenian Sentenced.

QUEBEC, December 28.—Michael Crowley, who was yesterday found guilty by a jury at Sweetsburg, has been sentenced to be executed with the other condemned Fenians on the 15th of February. Crowley is a British subject.

The Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, December 28.—The steamer Nova Scotian, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. is signalled below. Her advices have been anticipated by the steamer Australian, reported below at New York.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, December 28.—State Treasurer, William H. Kemble, has directed to be prepared at once, a list of the soldiers of 1812, entitled to pensions from the State of Pennsylvania.

Separate lists for each county will, as soon as they are completed, be forwarded by Mr. Kemble to the treasurers thereof, which officers will pay the semi-annual pensions due the 1st of January, 1867.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—Flour quiet; high grades firm. Wheat very scarce; red $3 15@3 20. Corn steady. Seeds inactive; Clover $8 75. Provisions dull and drooping. Sugars heavy. Coffee quiet; 15c, 17@18c. for gold. Whisky heavy; Western $2 22½@2 25; Pennsylvania, $2 15@2 20.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Owing to a break in the Newfoundland telegraph lines, we have been deprived of our usual cable despatches since Monday. We shall probably hear something of the yachts as soon as the line is repaired.

THE FREIGHTING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, December 12.—The great Ocean Yacht race, of which we received the news by the Atlantic cable this morning, is exciting much interest among the members of our Irish Yacht Clubs, and they look with anxiety for the news of the first in. Whichever it may be will receive startling news about Ireland on arrival at Cowes.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE CONTEST.

From the Liverpool Courier, December 12.

Some enterprising Yankees have got up a really new sensation. This is a yacht race from New York to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. The stakes are something substantial—$90,000, the whole to go to the yacht that arrives first—but the money is nothing to the honor of victory. The vessels are just two hundred tons each, and are certainly not the safest craft in which to cross the Atlantic in December, but we suppose the probability of being drowned or disabled is part of the excitement.

The race was to commence yesterday at 1 P. M., and instructions have been telegraphed to all vessels sailing in the track of the yachts (to be distinguished night and day by distinctive marks) to report the progress of the race at their respective ports of destination. The names of the yachts are the Henrietta, the Fleetwing, and the Vesta, the owner of the first-named vessel, Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., son of the well-known American journalist of that name, and the present manager of the New York *Herald*. It is needless to say that intense interest, especially in America, is excited in this hairbrained adventure.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$30000 5-20s 65 Jy	107¼	50 sh Reading	52⅝
$1000 City 6s n&p	99	100 sh do	52⅝
100 sh Egbert	¼	100 sh do	52⅝
100 sh Del. Div	56½	100 sh do	52⅝
500 sh Hyde Farm	¼	100 sh do	52⅝
1200 sh do	¼	100 sh do	52⅝
70 sh Penna R.	56¼	100 sh do	56½
10 sh do	56¼		

I. E. WALRAV

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Interior Department has received a telegram announcing the death at Council Bluffs of General Samuel R. Curtis, one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was actively engaged in the late war.

It is expected in official circles that Lieutenant General Sherman, after visiting St. Louis, will return to Washington, to report in person the particulars of his recent visit to Vera Cruz.

The United States Supreme Court, in a cause from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, dismissed the appeal for the want of jurisdiction. It appears that the amount in controversy did not exceed two thousand dollars.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of the conviction, in the United States District Court of the District of Michigan, of nine persons for smuggling. They have not yet been sentenced.

The Currency Petition.

Petitions are circulating throughout the country for signatures, praying Congress to refrain from the passage of any act authorizing the curtailment of the national currency, or having in view the return within a limited time to specie payments. This movement, it is known, is in opposition to the policy of Secretary McCulloch, who maintains that the country wants more labor instead of more currency. The Secretary has returned to Washington to-day, from a visit to West Virginia. He has given up the intention to proceed north, not having any business to call him thither at present.

A Present to the President.

The President has received from James Lyons, of Richmond, a cane made of a piece of the old frigate Constitution. The inscription on the gold head of the cane compliments Johnson as "the restorer of the Constitution."

Disbursing Officers.

It having been represented to the Treasury department that the officers of the United States charged with the disbursement of public money have in some instances made deposits of such moneys with banks or bankers, or others not authorized as depositories of public moneys, General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, has published certain provisions and requirements of law for the information of such officers and other parties, from which it is seen that deposits of public moneys may be made only as follows: Deposits of collections or receipts of all public moneys, by all kinds of United States officers, with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, except the receipts from customs, as hereinafter mentioned, with a national bank, designated as a depositary, under the provisions of the National Currency Act, and with no others.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are required to deposit their collections in the particular depository indicated to them by instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Collectors or deputy collectors who deposit with banks, bankers or others not authorized as depositaries render themselves amenable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

Deposits of customs duties, being in coin, can be made only with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or such other public officer as has been designated as a depositary of the United States. National banks that have been designated as depositaries of public moneys are not authorized to receive deposits of coin.

Deposits of disbursing officers may be made with the Treasurer, or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or with a depositary specially authorized for that particular purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of section 1 of the act approved June 14th, 1866, and with no others.

The attention of public officers interested, and of banks, bankers, or others not authorized as depositaries of the public moneys, is specially called to the fact that all violations of the act of August 6th, 1866, and the acts amendatory of the same, subject the parties transgressing to severe pains and penalties under a conviction for felony. The laws are very stringent against all officers charged with the deposit and disbursement of money. Among other things they are prohibited from investing public money in any kind of property or merchandise. They cannot for any purpose not prescribed by law transfer or apply any of the funds. All such acts are declared a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by fine not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment to be at the discretion of the court.

Bankers, brokers and others, knowingly counselling or abetting such transactions, shall on conviction be similarly punished.

Cholera at St. Thomas.

Our Consul at St. Croix reports that on account of the prevalence of the cholera, smallpox and yellow fever at St. Thomas, the English islands have established a quarantine on vessels arriving from St. Thomas of 21 days, and the Spanish islands of 40 days.

Returns from the General Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Ionia, Michigan, for November, 1866, which show that 5427 acres have been sold for cash during that month, amounting to $14,923.

Presidential Pardons.

The President has directed warrants of pardon to be issued to Johnson Noble, of Kentucky, and F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, both of whom were engaged in the rebellion and are pardoned under the $20,000 clause. The pardons were issued on the recommendations of the Governors of the respective States.

The Guests of Sumner.

Senator Sumner yesterday entertained the new French Minister, M. Berthemy. Secretary Stanton and Representative Morrill, of Vermont, were among the guests.

The Charleston Courier.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of Tuesday, noticing the various newspaper reports about a South Carolina commissioner to Washington, says: It appears that, prior to the close of the session of our Legislature which adjourned on Friday last, a large majority of the members of the Senate consulted together as to the propriety of sending a member of that body to Washington to confer with the President on the probability of the State being restored to her place in the Union should she adopt the constitutional amendment.

After consultation it was decided that some good might arise from the pursuance of such a course, and one of their number was selected for the mission. The gentleman selected was Colonel J. C. Weatherly, Senator from the Marlborough District, who immediately proceeded to Washington and sought an interview with the President. Upon his arrival he found that the President was occupied in a Cabinet meeting, and being disengaged, he determined to make good use of his leisure moments by obtaining interviews with the leading Radical members of both Houses of Congress, and conversing with them freely upon the subject of the constitutional amendment, and the prospects of the admission of South Carolina to her rights upon its adoption.

Colonel Weatherly succeeded in making the acquaintance of several of the leading Radical Senators and Representatives, with whom he conversed freely, and was assured by them that the constitutional amendment was the ultimatum of Congress to the southern States, that its adoption by them would remove all obstacles to their being admitted to representation in Congress.

Colonel Weathely had a subsequent interview with President Johnson, to whom he had been informally deputized. We learn that the interview with the President was of some duration, as well as free and candid, during which he expressed the hope that the southern States would remain firm in their position as regards the constitutional amendment, and steadfastly reject it, believing it to be an advance step to the inauguration of a despotism. In doing this, he said, he hoped they would be guarded in their reasons assigned for its rejection, and avoid any language that might, by any possible means, be tortured to give offence to the opposing party.

The President feels confident from a recent decision given by the Supreme Court that he will be sustained by that law-abiding body, and that in a short time a returning sense of reason will point out some middle ground between the constitutional amendment and the projected territorial scheme, upon which our country may become united, when peace will again smile upon us with all its blessings.

The Storm.

A severe gale has been blowing all day from the northwest; weather cold and clear. There was a slight fall of snow early this morning.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—The trial of the alleged murderers of the soldier on Christmas night has been in progress all day before the bench of magistrates, and will occupy all to-morrow. The testimony is far from conclusive as to who fired the shot, and none of the parties on trial can be convicted on the evidence as far as developed. It is definitely ascertained in proof that the affray originated in the soldiers cheering for the Union and Lincoln, while the policemen, off duty, cheered for Jeff. Davis.

A feeling of intense bitterness exists between the soldiers and the policemen which threatens bloody consequences, on the first substantial provocation. The commanding officers participate in the feelings of the soldiers.

William Stuffans, a well known German citizen, while intoxicated at a ball given by the Aureagonia Lodge, at the Council House, last night, stepped from the open balcony of the second story, dislocating his neck, and causing his speedy death. He will be buried this afternoon, with all the honors of the Lodge.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—For some time past, many agents of houses in western and eastern cities have been selling goods here by sample. To-night the City Council passed an act prohibiting this, unless the parties shall first pay $300 for annual license, and shall give bond in the sum of $5000, with two sureties living in Davidson county, conditioned on making an accurate monthly exhibit, recording their sales and paying a duty thereon of ten per cent.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—It is understood that the merchants and business men of this city will give a grand inauguration dinner in honor of the departure of the steamer Colorado, the first of the great China line. The State and national departments, the municipal government, the New York and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Railroad, and the Chinese merchants will be represented.

A battalion of troops for the Liberal service has been quietly organized in this city, for the government of Mexico, within the last few weeks, and a detachment of sixty-five men, under Major Herring, left yesterday for Mazatlan by the steamer Continental.

J. Ross Browne and party, consisting of several members of the State Geological Survey, took passage by the same steamer, for the purpose of making a full and complete topographical and geological survey of Lower California.

Colonel R. A. Wainwright, heretofore reported as having died at Benicia, is said to have shot himself through the head while under the influence of spiritualism.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The weather is very cold, with the mercury fourteen degrees above zero.

Three persons in one family, named Baur, died from cholera on Monday, and two other members are quite sick, caused by eating diseased pork.

The Rushville and Connersville Railroad, from Rushville, Ind., to Connersville, was opened on the 25th.

Two men, named Richardson and Batchelder, have been arrested at Eaton, Ohio, on suspicion of an attempt to defraud a Life Insurance Company. They had buried a coffin at midnight, filled with broom corn seed, with the intention, it is supposed, of representing that the coffin contained the remains of a man named McFadden. The latter has not been found as yet. The affair is creating considerable excitement.

THE SON OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The search after the relics, writes a Paris correspondent, belonging to the Duke de Reichstadt, King of Rome, has ended in the securing of several most interesting souvenirs, to be placed in the Napoleon Gallery of the Louvre. The life of this son of the great Emperor, who, according to the touching epitaph written by himself for his own tomb, "was born King of Rome, and died a Lieutenant in the Austrian service," was too short to admit of any very voluminous record.

The souvenirs now brought to Paris have been wholly furnished by the well-remembered dancseuse, Fanny Elssler, who lives in the strict retirement of a country life near the Hague, occupied solely in the cultivation of a certain species of rose, which she had brought to the highest perfection. By the fortune left her by Gontz, added to that acquired by her own industry and talent, she is enabled to live the easy life of a chatelaine; and while her leisure time is occupied with the cultivation of flowers, her heart is fully occupied likewise with the cultivation of all her tender souvenirs of the Court of Vienna, and the place she once occupied thereat, with the full consent and approbation of every member of the Imperial family.

The story of the loves of the Duc de Reichstadt is short and sad enough. Disgusted with the restraint of the life at Court, wounded by the position to which his birth had consigned him among the proud archdukes, his high-born relatives, he was wont to steal away into the country to enjoy solitude and the contemplation of nature, at little village near Vienna. The doctors had foretold that unless some interest in life were offered to this sensitive nervous youth, he must, of necessity, sink into atrophy, and wither away in consumption. Many and many a hope had been raised of his forming an attachment which might throw some interest around his existence, and ward off the ennui which was killing him by inches.

But the conviction that the opportunities thus afforded him were but snares of the enemy to set a spy over him in his most unguarded moments, kept him on the watch, and he never once yielded to the temptation. But the moment came for him as it comes for all men. He became struck with the grace and beauty of his landlady's niece, a girl fresh from the woods, whose picturesque costume and simple manners flattered both his artistic and moral taste, and soon became deeply enamored. To this girl he told the whole story of his life—the temptations which had been offered him—the aspirations in which he indulged, the hopes he entertained. His entire existence underwent a change. To one being could he unfold the secrets of his heart, and the restraint which had been killing him was overcome at last.

But as there must always be a demon at work upon the happiness of every morial here below, so did the satisfaction experienced by the young Duc de Reichstadt soon come to an end. He who had ever shunned all gaiety, who had obstinately refused to attend all courtly *fetes*, opera, ball, and play—finding his health and spirits much improved, must needs one night be seized with an irresistible desire to see the ballet of the "*Diable Boiteux*," in which the *cachuca* danced by Fanny Elssler, had become the aim and object of every conversation and of all the enthusiasm of the city. He went alone to the opera; he saw the dancer come forward to the footlights with that swimming step which had won the hearts of all mankind; he gazed first in terror, then in doubt, then in horror and amazement, and sank slowly down senseless on the floor of the box where he was placed!

It was the dancer herself on whom his whole heart and soul had been bestowed. It was to her he had confided his most secret thoughts. The whole intrigue of the Court became revealed at once to his mind. He went back no more to the village, but retired again to the little student's room in the palace still shown as the place where he died, and could never be persuaded to behold even once again the traitress who had so imposed upon his trusting heart. No one but himself ever suspected Fanny Elssler of any base intrigue—the pastoral comedy had been played out in good part, and with the entire concurrence of imperial relatives. The end of the drama was a bright and glorious existence for the dancer; for the Duke, misery, despair, and death!

Kingly Remains.—A Paris correspondent says:—"We are now about to send to Westminster Abbey from Fontevrault all, literally, that remains of the Kings and Queens of England. Westminster Abbey, however, is not likely to be much enriched by these mortal spoils, for the *Phare de la Loire* says:—"There probably will be found at Fontevrault no actual remains of Henry II, Richard I, or Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine; for, like those of St. Denis, the tombs of Fontevrault have been violated. The bones of Cœur de Lion were not more respected than those of St. Louis, but the tombs have been restored, and the figures are almost uninjured. They are recumbent figures, with hands crossed over their chests. Those who have examined them declare that every known tradition of resemblance has been respected.'"

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwem

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

LOOK AND LIVE!

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their n system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE, of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,

No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCabe, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shiver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1042 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

Philadelphia.

Consultation free. 11 7 ws2m

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.

CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.

WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,

LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

WHITE PINE FLOORING

ASH FLOORING.

WALNUT FLOORING.

SPRUCE FLOORING.

STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

COOPER SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH

CAR PLANK AND BOARDS.

MAHOGANY

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 rmrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. [1 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to B. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 9 18 Three doors above Walnut

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 338 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

6 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID ICE SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 2 85

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Movamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the

CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,

as follows:—

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29,255 feet Sound Boards, 19,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,

Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

12 24 7t] HENRY W. JANES,

Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,

12 15stuth 1 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,

12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a half hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,

12 19 8t] Depot Quartermaster.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, December 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF,

and

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, December 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Navy Department, Washington," and be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 150,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. 12 20 thm4t

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

2 wm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

ANGOLA MATS,

BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO.,

No. 631 MARKET Street.

Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 6 thm3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $10 per week, payable to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 26 S. Third street. 1 5 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 9 12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 23d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointments of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,

7 27 §

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposits of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4 smw 6rp Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $10. Life Membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

DOING BANTING.

One of the peculiarities of modern days is the facility with which new words and phrases are smuggled into the language. Our vocabulary has, in consequence, been greatly enlarged; whether it has been improved by the process may admit of a doubt. As it is, railways and steamers, telegraphs and balloons, art and science, cookery and cosmetics, all contribute to the agglomeration, if not to the euphony. Simple words are made to do double duty, as when "going" first means an action up or down, like an aerial ascent or a diving descent, a process often to be observed in railway shares or public funds; or it may be used as a figure of speech, thus: "Going the whole hog"—a senatorial epithet once applied with startling effect, although not actually meaning any corporeal assumption of the entire animal. The word "doing" similarly does wonders, *e. g.*, doing penance, implying the walking with peas in the shoes, a process much prescribed by ecclesiastics of old as a means of subduing the flesh; but when dilated into "Doing Banting," it accommodates itself to dietetic principles, representing a formulary of reduction as propounded in person by him who has achieved greatness in learning to lessen.

Once upon a time, be it known to all that Banting was small. In an evil hour he took to enlarging; the diameter of his being expanded out of all proportion, so that boys jeered as he passed, men gibed when they saw him, conductors looked askance, cabmen carefully shied him. As his size, so his woes increased. Never was there such a getting upstairs, except getting down again. He walked, he rowed, he sweated—'twas all in vain. His spirit was willing, but his flesh being weak, puffed up and grew fat. His eyes became dim, his hearing waxed faint; and why? Fat was his bane. And if it increased, alas for him! *Mors sola fat-etur.* He yielded up his purse for the purpose, but his flesh yielded not. There it was, *monumentum ære perennius.* At length, after long years of woe, he found relief.

The Consultation.

Says Banting to Harvey,
I've tried hard to starve, eh!
But all to no purpose, believe me;
Will you tell me, I pray,
Can you melt fat away?
Oh don't pray, don't, dear sir, deceive me.

Says Harvey to Banting,
Now none of your canting,
You must do what I say, *do you hear me?*
You must eat nothing sweet,
Only fish, fowl, and meat:
Do you mean it, says Banting, oh! dear me.

No pork, though, nor salmon,
In this there's no gammon,
And mark, you will never grow thinner
If you take to old port,
Or to beer you resort,
Or mop up champagne at your dinner.

You may take of dry toast,
Say two ounces at most,
But no pastry, nor anything greasy,
And the less, if you please,
Of milk, butter, or cheese,
Or you'll always be puffy and wheezy.

All potatoes eschew,
But of greens eat a few—
Here's a draught you may take ev'ry morning—
And if you'd be merry
Take claret or sherry,
Or grog, but of sugar take warning.

So Banting did Banting,
Got rid of his panting,
Took his draught, and grew thinner and stronger,
Said he'd marry again,
Which he won't, if he's sane.
May he live on forever or longer.

There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in any one's philosophy, and especially is this the case in the doing Banting. The wish, Oh! that this too too solid flesh would melt, thaw, or resolve itself into a dew, or into anything for that matter, has often been expressed, no doubt, but the melting process was not understood until Banting submitted to the feat. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili*, and he disappeared in the flesh, but reappeared, expanded in spirit, though now with his hose a world too wide for his shrunk thanks. The *reductio* was certainly not *ad absurdum*. Bantine *crescendo* grieved, but *diminuendo* rejoiced. He was as airy as Ariel. "I'd be a Butterfly," he felt. He wanted but the wings. Alas! he knew these only in the flesh. He wished. Yet, how could the world see what he had lost! Behold! it was not in sight. So he cast his little book forth from his solitude in the suburbs, and the world picked it up. But lo!—a marvel! Banting had spent a small fortune, and had found no relief. When at length he did find it, and *pro bono* sung his song of sixpence, it was all known before. Had not Hippocrates—had not Celsus—had not Galen—all written about it, or ought to have written of it? Had not the Popes established a fish diet twice a week to keep down the bulk of the people? What so simple, says M. D.! Dry food will, of course, get rid of fat, and so would starving. True, good sir, but doing Banting is not starving; nor can that diet be called dry which may be washed down with full-bodied generous wine; or as a plenary Bucolic was heard to observe upon it—I like Banting; he allows two glasses of grog at night. Hear a plain tale. The formation of fat depends upon a secretion of the liver, the very existence of which was not known or dreamt of until its discovery by a French physician, M. Bernard, some twenty years ago. The liver may be the lazaret of bile, as the poet sings, but it is the bakehouse of sugar too, and any excess of saccharine matter becomes the nucleus of fat. The system of diet most generally adopted without thinking, contains many substances having an affinity to human lard. By cutting off the saccharine matters, the fuel is kept from the fire, the fat disappears, *tenues sceedit in auras.*

How many of its biggest subjects are at this time asleep, who, to save themselves even for awhile, would have been glad of any rectification of their frontiers!—how many people would have voted for any absorption of substance! But, after all, it is not every one that is fit at the moment to give up sack and live cleanly, as a nobleman should. Few, too, can with impunity essay their own reduction, though some may have done so, and then, in lugubrious accents warned their fellows, *Sunt certi denique fines.* There are bounds to all things, even to doing Banting. It has been said by them of old that at forty a man is either a physician or a fool. With yourself as a guide, you are clearly no physician, thou self-doer of Banting, whatever the alternative may be. And if you suffer in the attempt, blame yourself, not the system, which, based upon the principles of nature, will live long after your body has become the victim of the laws of the affinity of its components, and been consigned, with all the pomp of funeral pageantry, to that bourne from which even doing Banting cannot exempt it, and from whence no traveller returns.—*Temple Bar for December.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars (453 740) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that Department for the year 1867, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1 Drugs and medicines, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).
Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat and cake meal, one thousand dollars ($1000).
Item 3 Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand dollars ($8000).
Item 4 Surgical instruments, leeches, leeching, and microscope, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, nine thousand five hundred dollars ($9600).
Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistant, and recording clerk, two thousand three hundred dollars ($2300).
Item 8. Wages on pay-roll, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).
Item 9. Board of Resident Physicians, two thousand one hundred dollars ($2100)
Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).
Item 12. Salaries of Resident Physician and Clerk and Board of Assistant Resident Physicians, eighteen hundred and sixty dollars ($1860).
Item 13. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred dollars ($4300).
Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matrons and nurses' tables, eight hundred dollars ($800)
Item 16. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred dollars ($700)
Item 17 Salaries of Matron, Teacher, and Assistant Matron, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 18. Incidental Expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, Corn, and Corn Meal, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).
Item 20. Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Bacon, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).
Item 21. Tea, Coffee, Rye, Sugar, and Molasses, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($37,500).
Item 22. Codfish, Butter, Lard, Rice, Corn, Hominy, Barley, Salt, and Pepper, twenty thousand dollars ($20 000)
Item 23 Potatoes, Beans, and other Vegetables, four thousand dollars ($4000).
Item 24. Crickers, Hops, Malt, Vinegar, and Pickles, two thousand three hundred dollars ($2300).
Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand dollars ($1000).
Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 27. Dry Goods, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).
Item 28. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, seven hundred dollars ($700).
Item 29. Hosiery, Yarn, Thread, Cotton, Combs, Needles, and Trimmings, four thousand dollars ($4000).
Item 30. Tobacco, Soap, Lime, and Starch, three thousand dollars ($3000).
Item 31. Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Brushes, and Brooms, three thousand dollars ($3000).
Item 32 Purchase and Repairs of stoves and Castings and eight Cooking Apparatus, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 33. General Repairs to House, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Materials therefor, eight thousand dollars ($8000).
Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners or shippers only, twenty-two thousand dollars ($22 000)
Item 35. Gas and Oil, five thousand eight hundred dollars ($5800).
Item 36. Furniture and Straw, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3750).
Item 37. Cleaning Sinks and Chimneys, two hundred dollars ($200).
Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron and Steward's Clerk, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($5150).
Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Baker, General Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars ($3850).
Item 40. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to house generally, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).
Item 41. Fire hose and repairs for the same, one thousand dollars ($1000).
Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred dollars ($400.)

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. Leather, lasts, and shoe findings, six thousand dollars ($6000)
Item 44 Tallow, causalic alkali, and material for making soap, two thousand dollars ($2000).
Item 45 Chain, felting, and weaving materials, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).
Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, brushes, three thousand dollars ($3000)
Item 48. Lumber, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500)
Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred dollars, ($100).
Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron, for making iron bedsteads, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 51. Salaries of Superintendent, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 52. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to the manufactory and overwork, six hundred dollars ($600)
Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred dollars ($200).
Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500)
Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 59 Purchase of horses, cows, wagons, etc., fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).
Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 61 Salaries of farmer and gardener, seventeen hundred dollars ($1700)
Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred dollars ($200).
Item 63 Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

OUT-DOOR EXPENSES.

Item 64 Salaries of Secretary, out-door agent, messenger, wagon driver, and visitor of children, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3500)
Item 65 Travelling expenses of house agent and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).
Item 66 Tax and ground rent of city office, one hundred and eighty dollars ($180).
Item 67. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).
Item 68 Expenses of support and bastardy cases, twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12 500).
Item 69 Cost of serving processes and removal of nonresidents, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).
Item 70. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 71 Rent of visitors' office, fourteen hundred dollars ($1400).
Item 72. Salaries of out-door visitors, six thousand four hundred dollars ($6400)
Item 73. Salaries of out door physicians and apothecaries, three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars ($3780).
Item 74. Maintaining and educating two deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred twenty dollars ($720)
Item 75 Support of twelve feeble-minded children, at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 21, 1865. *Provided*, That the guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).
Item 76. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand two hundred dollars ($2200)
Item 77. Railroad tickets for guardians and medical corps, four hundred dollars ($400).
Item 78. Provisions for small-pox patients, one hundred dollars ($100).
Item 79. Incidental expenses, two hundred dollars ($200).

FOR RELIEF OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Item 80 First Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).
Item 81 Second Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).
Item 82. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500).
Item 83 Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500).
Item 84 Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred dollars ($5300).
Item 85. Sixth Poor District, six thousand dollars ($6000).
Item 86. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).
Item 87. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).
Item 88. Ninth Poor District, three thousand dollars ($3000.)
Item 89 Tenth Poor District, two thousand dollars ($2000.)
Item 90. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400.)

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty cents ($38,224 20), be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Surveys to defray the expenses of the year 1867.

Item 1. For Salaries of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Recording Clerk, Draughtsman, and Rodmen, in general office, with clerks and draughtsmen in Registry Bureau, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars ($13 300).
Item 2. For stationery, four hundred dollars ($400).
Item 3. For record books and blanks, two thousand six hundred dollars ($2000).
Item 4. For cleansing office, carriage hire, and incidentals, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850).
Item 5. For salary of twelve district surveyors, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 6. For advertising, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).
Item 7 For line regulations in the First Survey District below South street, as per resolution of Councils, approved March 24, 1866, one thousand dollars ($1000).
Item 8. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the First Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as per act of Assembly, May 20 1864 and resolution of November 12, 1864, three hundred dollars ($300).
Item 9. For line regulations in the Second Survey District, between German and Wharton streets, and Passyunk road and the Delaware river, as per Resolution of March 24, 1866, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).
Item 10. For line regulations in the Third Survey District, between South and German streets, and east of Passyunk road, as per Resolution of March 24, 1866, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 11. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the Sixth Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as per Act of Assembly, May 20, 1864, and Resolution of Councils, November 12, 1864, seven hundred dollars ($1100).
Item 12. For lines and grades in the late borough of Manayunk, Eighth Survey District, as per Resolution, November 6, 1866, six hundred dollars ($600).
Item 13. For lines and grades in the Eighth Survey District, between Shurr's lane, Ridge avenue and river Schuylkill, as per Resolution of February 9, 1866, five hundred dollars ($500).
Item 14. For lines and grades in the Ninth Survey District, between Gorgas and Carpenter streets and Mermaid lane, as per Resolution of June 6, 1864, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).
Item 15. For lines and grades in the Tenth Survey District, between Erie avenue and Wingohocking and Frankford creeks and Frankford and Old York roads as directed by Resolution approved October 15, 1866, one thousand dollars ($1000).
Item 16. For balance due on completion of Plan of Old Bristol township, as per Resolution of February 24, 1864, seventy-one dollars ($71).
Item 17. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the Twelfth Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as directed by an act of Assembly of May 20, 1864, and Resolution of November 12, 1864, seven hundred dollars ($700).
Item 18. For amount due Alfred Young for completing Plan No. 199, of the First Ward, as per Resolution of May 10, 1862, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents ($121 20).
Item 19. For amount due Alfred Young for completing Plan No. 211 in First Ward, as per Resolution of March 24, 1864, five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525).
Item 20. For amount due for completing plans of Delaware front in First Ward for arbitrary low water line, as directed by act of Assembly, May 20, 1864, and Resolution of November 12 1864, one thousand and seven dollars ($1007)
Item 21 For new surveys and work that may be ordered by Councils during the year 1867, three thousand dollars ($3000).
Item 22 For landmarks (corner stones), three hundred dollars ($300)
Item 23. For the examination of sewers, for record in office, two hundred dollars ($200).
Item 24. For preparing descriptions of properties for municipal claims, one hundred dollars ($100).
Item 25 For surveys for Registry Bureau, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Provided, That no part of said appropriation for surveys shall be expended, except for work prosecuted in accordance with an ordinance or resolution of Councils; and provided, also that not more than one-half the amount appropriated to the items for salaries or supplies in this ordinance shall be expended prior to the first day of July, 1867, and that all bills rendered, except for new surveys otherwise provided for) shall state distinctly the names of the men engaged in such survey, the number of days employed, and the charge per day each. And the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($35 500) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the Receiver of Taxes, for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as follows:—

FOR SALARIES.

Item 1. Of the Receiver of Taxes, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.)
Item 2. Of the Chief Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.)
Item 3. Of seventeen Clerks and one Messenger, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars ($17,800.)

GENERAL EXPENSES

Item 4. For advertising delinquent tax-payers fifteen hundred dollars ($1500). Provided, That said advertising shall not be done in more than two newspapers, and the Controller shall countersign no warrant exceeding fifteen cents for all advertising of each name, in any one Ward, as directed by the act of March 22, 1862.
Item 5. For bank books and stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500)
Item 6 For printing bills, notices, and advertising, two thousand dollars ($2000).
Item 7. For incidental expenses, eight hundred dollars ($800).
Item 8. For advertising liens for taxes, one thousand dollars ($1000) Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant on this item except he shall find that said advertisement shall have been inserted in only two newspapers, at a charge not exceeding seventy-five cents in each case.
Item 9. For Prothonotary's cost, one thousand dollars ($1000). Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant on this item, except the charges shall be for filing the lien, seventy-five cents; for the writ of scire facias, including the national tax, two dollars; and for the satisfaction of a lien before writ is issued, thirteen cents, and after writ is issued two dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 10. For Sheriff's costs three thousand dollars ($3000)
Item 11. For Surveys for liens, four hundred dollars ($400). Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item for a charge exceeding fifty cents for each survey.
Item 12 For compensation of Receiver of Taxes of the Twenty-third Ward, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500). Provided, the Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item except at the rate of two and a half per cent. of all moneys received by the said Receiver during the current year for which the same shall have been levied, according to the provisions of the act approved April 30, 1864, and warrants shall be drawn by the Receiver of Taxes in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for Lighting the City for the Year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand one Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for lighting and extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing the Public Lamps for the year 1867, as follows:—

Item 1. For furnishing gas to and lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing seven thousand six hundred and forty lamps during the year (at forty-seven dollars each), three hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars. ($366,720).
Item 2 For lighting, cleaning, extinguishing, and repairing, and furnishing gas for new lamps to be erected during the year (at twenty-four dollars each), three thousand six hundred dollars ($3600).
Item 3. For the erection of two hundred new lamps (at twenty-eight dollars and forty-five cents each) five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars ($5690).
Item 4. For changing fluid lamps for gas (at seven dollars and fifty cents each) one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($112 50).
Item 5 For repairs and renewals during the year, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).
Item 6 For excise tax on gas used in the public lamps during the year 1867, forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).
Item 7. For excise tax on gas used in the public lamps, supplied by the Northern Liberties Gas Works, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

And the warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,

For Families and the Trade.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL

VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,

For Medicinal and other uses.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

CHAMPAGNES

OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

11 19 mwf6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messrs. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 30 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 25

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivaled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, S. 2 PEAR Street. 11 15

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 10

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, 10 25] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after December 3, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leave Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:50 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:20 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. at 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 6:45 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:35 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 6:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:40 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Per Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 2:30 and 5:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:50 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M
Leave Fort Washington at 10:30 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

9 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:50 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Ellerton, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing on SU

MAKING THINGS GO.

LECTURE BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE LAST EVENING.

Last evening Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered a lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, Shippen street, below Twelfth. After offering the congratulations of the season, and speaking of the festivities of holiday week, he urged the appropriateness of cheerful reflections now as we are about to enter a new year, and new business firms are to be formed; and new enterprises started. He then said many persons do not succeed in life because they do not understand the philosophy of making things go. It is not a matter of luck or chance, but a question decided by great natural and spiritual laws. Much depends upon our finding an occupation for which we are particularly adapted.

The fact cannot but be admitted that there are thousands of persons in places where they do not belong. The bird's wing means air, the fish's fin means water, the horse's hoof means ground, and just what would happen if the bird tried the water and the fish tried the air, happens when men get out of their natural element. In my watch the spring cannot exchange places with the wheels, nor the cogs with the pivots; "Stay where I put you," cries the watchmaker, "if you want to keep good time;" and, my friends, the world is only a big watch, that God wound up, and the seasons are the hands, which tell how fast the time is going. "Stay where I put you," says our great Creator. Human society is a ship. Some are to go ahead—they are the prow; some are to stay behind, and guide those who lead—they are the helm; some are to be enthusiastic, and carry the flag—they are the masts; some are to do nothing but act as a dead-weight—they are shovelled in as ballast; some are to fume and fret and blow—they are the valves. We are willing, Mother Nature, to take any of them except two. Please excuse us from being either the ballast or the valves.

Our happiness and success depend on being where we belong. A scow may be admirable, and a fifty-four-pounder steamship may be admirable; but do not put the scow on the ocean, or the 54-pounder in a mill-pond.

Fortune is not so unreasonable as sometimes represented to be. She is spoken of as an old shrew, with hot water-spout and tongs pursuing the innocent; sometimes losing her temper. But she mostly approves of those who are in their spheres, and condemns those who are where they do not belong.

How then, say some, do you account for the success of such persons as Elihu Burritt, and Hugh Miller?—the former a blacksmith, yet showing he had unbounded capacity for the acquisition of language; and the latter, a stone-mason, and yet as though he were one of the old buried Titans come to life, pressing up through rocks and mountains, until shaking from his coat a world of red sandstone, and washing off from his hands the dust of million of years, he takes the Professor's chair in a college. You say, I suppose, these men started in the wrong business. No, they did not. Different men want different kinds of colleges. The anvil was the best school-desk for Elihu Burritt, and the quarry-stone for Hugh Miller. Oxford and Cambridge and Yale are not what such men want to develope them.

Elihu Burritt, among the cinders and horse-shoes, learned that patient toil, which was the secret of his acquisitions in the languages. Hugh Miller, from observations made while toiling with chisel and crowbar, laid the foundation of his wonderful attainments, one shelf of rock being worth to him more than the hundred shelves of a college library. Not to say a tithe against colleges, some men find a way up to their mission without passing under academic shades. It is strange to notice in what different ways different men are prepared for their occupations and professions.

Some men get into an occupation below that for which they were intended. Excessive modesty keeps them from the position for which they are fitted. They have then a 54-pounder in that mill-pond of which I have been speaking. They do not get along half as well as some body with less brains and less capacity. An elephant would make wretched work if you set it to hatch out goose-eggs, but no more than a man of great attainments appointing himself to some insignificant office. Ever and anon a great revolution throws some such man out of his hiding place. His moral strength would never have been known had not necessity made him come up out of his insignificant position.

But the opposite is generally the case. Men are often in the position a little above that for which they were intended. Now the old scow is out on the ocean. The weights of a clock said, "Come, come, this is dull work down here; I want to be the pendulum." But the pendulum shouted upwards, "I am tired of this work; it does not seem that I make any progress going backward and forward. Oh! that I were the hands!" Under this excitement the old clock, which had been going ever since the Revolutionary war, stopped stock still. "What is the matter, now, my old friend?" says the grey-haired patriarch. For very shame, not a word was said until the old man set it a-going. Then the striking bell spoke up and said, "Nothing; only the weights wanted to be the pendulum, and the pendulum wanted to be the hands!" "Well, well," said grandfather, "this is great work;" and the old man, losing his patience a little, gave the clock a gentle slap on the face, and told the pendulum hereafter to hold its tongue, and said to the weights, "You be hanged." (Laughter).

We must stay exactly in our place—not an inch above, not an inch below. But how shall I tell if I stand in my exact appointment, not a particle above, not a particle beneath? This is the test:—if you can perform your duty easily, without being cramped or exhausted, that is the right place. That man is in a horrible condition who is ever making prodigious efforts to do a little more than he can do. It is just as easy for a star to swing in its orbit as for a mote to float in the sunbeam. Nature never sweats. The great law of gravitation holds the universe on its back as easily as a mantle swings over his shoulder a bag of Genesee wheat. The winds never run themselves out of breath. The rivers do not weary in their course. The Mississippi and the Amazon are no more tired than the meadow brook. Himalaya is not dizzy.

Poets talk about the waters of our great cataract being in agony, but I think they like it. How they frolic and clap their hands miles above, as they come skipping on towards the great summersault, singing "Over we go, over we go!" When the universe goes at such tremendous speed, and the least impediment might break one of the great wheels, is it not a wonder that we do not sometimes hear a prodigious crash, or thunders bang loud enough to make the world's knees knock together? Yet a million worlds in their flight do not make as much noise as a honey-bee coquetting among the clover-tops. Everything in nature is just as easy. Now, if the position you occupy requires unnatural exertion, your only way out is either to take a step higher up or take a step further down. Providence does not demand that you should break your back, or put your arm out of joint, or sprain your ankle. If you can only find out just what you are to do, you can do it perfectly easy.

Young man, be sure you begin right. It is dangerous work, this changing occupation or profession. Not once in a thousand times is it done successfully. The sea of life is so rough that you cannot cross over from one vessel to another, except at great peril of falling between. Thousands of men have fallen down to nothing between the mason's trowel and the carpenter's saw; between the lawyer's briefs and the author's pen; between the medicine chest and the pulpit. It is no easy matter to switch off on another track this thundering express train of life. It takes about ten years to get fairly started in any business or profession, and I tell you we have not got many decades to waste in experiment.

The lecturer further remarked that things would never go right unless we try to maintain a cheerful disposition. This would not be mentioned except in the belief that our disposition is much of our own making. We admit there is great difference in natural constitutions. Some persons are born cross. See that man with a long face, that never shortens into a laugh. Tell me, did not his mother have trouble with him when he was small? Why, he never was pleased. Did he not make riots in the nursery among looking glasses and glass pitchers? Was his nurse ever able on her knee to jolt down his petulance or shake up his good humor? Did he not often hold an indignation meeting flat on the floor, his hands, his head, and feet all participating in the exercise? Could not his father tell you a story of twelve o'clock at night, with hasty toilet, walking the floor with the dear little blessing in his arms? A story that would be a caution to old bachelors.

Then there are other persons who, from childhood, while they are not at all petulant, yet show a sad and melancholy turn of mind which seems ineradicable. Although their lot may be comfortable, they have, all their life long, the appearance of having met with afflictions. Others are from infancy light and happy. They romp, they fly. You can hear their swift feet in the hall. Their loud laughter rings through the house, or in the woods bursts into a score of echoes. At night you can hardly hush their glad hearts for slumber, and in the morning they wake you with their singing. Alas! if then they leave you, and you no more hear their swift feet in the hall, and their loud laughter ringing through the house, or in the woods bursting into a score of echoes; if they wake you no more in the morning with their sweet song; if the color go out of the rose, and its leaves fall; if angels for once grow jealous, and want what you cannot spare; if packed away in the trunk or drawer there be silent garments that once fluttered with youthful life, and by mistake you call some other child by the name of the one departed! Ah me! Ah me!

But while we may all from our childhood have a certain bent given to our disposition, much depends upon ourselves whether we will be happy or miserable.

You will see in the world chiefly what you look for. A farmer going through the country chiefly examines the farms, an architect the buildings, a merchant the condition of the markets, a minister the churches, and so a man going through the world will see the most of that for which he especially looks. He who is constantly watching for troubles will find them stretching off into the gloomy wilderness, while he who is watching for blessings will find them, hither and thither, extending out in harvests of luxuriance.

Like most garments, like most carpets, everything in life has a right side and a wrong side. You can take any joy, and by turning it around, find troubles on the other side; or you may take the greatest trouble, and by turning it around, find joys on the other side. The gloomiest mountain never casts a shadow on both sides at once, nor does the greatest of life's calamities. The earth, in its revolutions, manages about the night; it never has darkness all over at the same time. Sometimes it has night in America, and sometimes in China; but there is some part of the earth constantly in the bright sunlight. My friends, do as the earth does. When you have got trouble, keep turning round, and you will find sunlight somewhere. Amid the thickest gloom through which you are called to pass, carry your own candle. A consummate fret will in almost every instance come to nothing. You will not go to such a merchant's store, nor employ such a mechanic, nor call such a minister.

Fretfulness will kill anything that is not in its nature immortal. There is a large class of persons in constant trouble about their health, although the same amount of strength in a cheerful man would be taken as healthiness. Their digestion being constantly suspected of unfaithfulness, finally refuses to serve such a master, and says, "Hereafter make way with your own lobsters," and the suspicious lungs resign their office, saying, "Hereafter blow your own bellows." (Laughter.) He shoots so vigorously at his liver with blue pills, that the contest has got to be as fierce as Lecompton and anti-Lecompton. (Laughter.) For the last twenty years he has been expecting every moment to faint. His nerves make insurrection and rise up against his head, saying, "Come, let us seize upon this armory." His face is perpetually drawn, as though he either had a pain or expected one.

You fear to accost him with, "How are you?" for that would be the signal for a shower of complaints. He is always getting a lump on his side, an enlargement of the heart, or a curve in his spine. If some of these disorders did not actually come he would be sick of disappointment. He challenges every apple that passes through his mouth as though it were a Syracuse Abolitionist going down to Harper's Ferry. (Laughter.) If you should see his memorandum-book you would discover in it receipts in elderly female handwriting for the cure of all styles of diseases, from softening of the brain in a man down to the botts in a horse. (Renewed laughter.) His bed-room shelf is an apothecary's infantum, where medicines of all kinds may be found, from large bottles full of head-wash for diseased craniums down to the smallest vial full of the best preparation for the removing of corns from the feet. Thousands of men are being destroyed by this constant suspicion as to their health. No physical constitution that was ever created could endure such an exhaustive process.

Others settle down into a gloomy state from forebodings of trouble to come. They do not know why it is, but they are always expecting that something will happen. They imagine about one presentiment a week. A bird flies into the window, or a salt-cellar upsets on the table, or a cricket chirps on the hearth, and they shiver all over, and expect a messenger speedily to come in hot haste at the front of the door, and rush in with evil tidings. They build a pigeon-coop, and hang it up for troubles to enter and make their nests, if they come anywhere near that region.

Away! away! with all forebodings as to the future. Cheer up, disconsolate ones. Go forth among nature. Look up towards the heavens, the sky is merry by day, or at night, when hands of light set with the earth in the ring going round and round, with gleam and dance and song, making old night feel young again. Go to the forest, where the woodman's axe rings on the trees, and the solitude is broken by the call of the wood-sparrow and the chewink starting up from among the huckleberry bushes. Go to where the streams leap down off the rocks, and their crystal heels clatter over the white pebbles. Go to where the wild flowers stand, drinking out of the mountain brook, and, scattered on grass, look as if all the oracles had cast their crowns at the foot of the steep. Hark to the fluting of the winds, and the long-metre psalms of the thunder! Look at the morning coming down the mountains, and evening drawing aside the curtain from heaven's wall of jasper, amethyst, sardonyx, and chalcedony! Look at all this, and then be happy. The speaker continued at some length, and kept his audience in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the peroration.

Salaries in Manchester.—Going through the Manchester warehouses, says an English journal, few things are heard of that surprise strangers more than the amount of the salaries paid in some of them to the heads of departments—£1000, £1500, £2000 a year. The special talent required is, we may suppose, rare. The amount of money paid annually to France for designs must be very great. One printer alone pays from £1800 to £2000 a year to designers in Paris.

Present to the Princess Dagmar.—A subscription has been started in Denmark to present the Princess Dagmar with a souvenir of her native country, consisting of a splendid ebony book-case, richly inlaid with silver and mother-of-pearl, and containing the choicest works of all the great Danish authors. Another part of the present will be a beautiful album, with pictures of the finest views and landscapes in Denmark.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. 12 3 lmrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 eo 2m

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15 mthfsrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
20 16 No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN
OVERCOATINGS
Of all grades, from late Auction Sales,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Heavy and Medium Coatings,
FANCY GOODS FOR SUITS,
CASSIMERES FROM 80 CENTS TO $1 50,
With a Full Line of Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 21 6t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOSING SALES OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, ETC. ETC.

To effect a RAPID CLOSING OF STOCK, we have determined on a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES.
As the whole of our Stock has been purchased at the late Auction Sales, our disposition to reduce present prices offers great inducement to buyers.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 26 6t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
11 28 1m No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW
TO CLOSE OUT STOCK,
AT
AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
No. 25 South NINTH Street,
11 28 fmw1mrp ABOVE CHESNUT.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1 50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,
Long and Square Blanket Shawls
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 28 to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.
Manufactory and Salesroom
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair
This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 No. 1021 MARKET Street

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Fine Table Cloths.
Fine Napkins and Doylies.
Fine Damask Towels.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. 17 tf 23rp

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.
Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.
Paris Silk Fans, Imported Instands, etc.
Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.
Large assortment Portemonnaies all prices.
Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.
Dolls from auction, etc.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best American Prints, 18½ cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 37½.
Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all-wool Blankets, at $4 75.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED,
Several Lots of Goods Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of—
Handsome Worked Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents up to $1 25.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 28, 30, and 40 cents.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15 and 20, cents.
Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses, and Portemonnaies, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, and Toilet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, etc.
Paris Silk Fans of our own importation, very cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 10,000 yards BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at the very lowest prices; lower than they have been sold for several years. 10 22

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES,
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wthfs3mrp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Balbriggan, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
N. E. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS
A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 fmw

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18 6

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $19 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves.
11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 294 N. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
FROM THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK,
On Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, 28th, 29th, and 31st of December,
At 7½ o'clock, will be offered for sale, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, about 275 Modern Oil Paintings, of varied and pleasing subjects, all elegantly mounted in rich gold leaf frames.
On view, with descriptive catalogues, day and evening, until nights of sale. [12 27 4t
SPECIAL SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES AND OTHER JEWELRY,
On Saturday
29th inst., at precisely 12 M., will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street a fine assortment of ladies' and gents' fine 18 karat Gold Hunting Case Watches, full jewelled, to close out a consignment [27 2t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.
C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street.
SALES OF STOCKS, OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.
Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 S No. 240 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church.)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 18 s

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A FIVE-STORY STORE AND Basement, No. 18 North FIFTH Street. Inquire on the premises.
Also, Rooms to rent. 12 27 6t* s

TO RENT.—THREE ROOMS, 20 BY 66 FEET, second, third, and fourth stories, No. 128 North THIRD Street. 12 26 6t*

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Kensington, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 6 4 s